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**SERIES OF QUESTIONS**

ON THE

**Selected Scripture Lessons**

FOR

**SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.**

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Designed as a Second Annual Course of Instruction.

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**IN FIVE VOLUMES.**

**VOL. II.**

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"And he that winneth souls is wise."

Prov. xi. 32.

"Thy word is everlasting truth ;

How pure is every page !

That Holy Book shall guide our youth,

And well support our age."

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**THIRD EDITION.**

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**PHILADELPHIA:**

**AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.**

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# ADVERTISEMENT.

The same directions which was given to Sunday-School Teachers in the preface to the first volume, should be observed by them in using this second volume. As this second volume comprises the parables of our Lord, and his other instructions, much previous study on each lesson will be necessary on the part of teachers. They should read some Commentary upon it, or persuade their pastors to expound it to them. They will then be prepared to answer and explain to their classes all the difficult questions under the second and third examples, and to make many profitable remarks.

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LESSONS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF  
THE SECOND YEAR.

**LESSON I.**

John, Chap. iii. Verses 1 to 21.

*Christ's Conversation with Nicodemus.*

**EXAMPLE I.**

Was there a man of the Pharisees?  
What was his name?  
What was he?  
To whom did he come?  
When did he come to him?  
Whom did he say that he knew Christ to be?  
From whom had he come?  
What could no man do if God were not with  
him?  
What answer did Jesus give?  
What did Nicodemus say?  
Of what did Jesus say a man must be born?  
If he be not born of these into what can he  
not enter?  
What is that which is born of the flesh?  
What is that which is born of the Spirit?  
At what did Christ tell Nicodemus not to  
marvel?  
Where does the wind blow?  
Can you hear the sound of it?  
Can you tell whence it cometh and whither  
it goeth?  
What did Nicodemus next ask?

Of whom did Jesus ask him if he were a master?

Ought he not then to have known these things?

What did Jesus and the prophets speak?

What did they testify?

How did Nicodemus treat their witness?

What kind of things had Christ told him?

Did he believe them?

Would he then be likely to believe him if he had told him of heavenly things?

Had any man ascended up to heaven to bring an account of these things?

Who had come down from heaven?

What had Moses lifted up?

Where had he done it?

Who, like the serpent, was to be lifted up?

Why was he to be lifted up?

Did God love the world?

What did he so love it as to do?

Why did he give his only begotten Son?

For what did God not send his Son into the world?

For what purpose did he then send him?

Who did our Lord say is not condemned?

Who is condemned?

For what purpose is he condemned?

Where has light come?

What have men loved rather than light?

Why have they done it?

What does every one that doeth evil hate?

To what does he not come?

Why does he not come to it?

Who then does come to the light?

Why does he come to it?



## EXAMPLE II.

What was the character of the Pharisees?

What do you mean by Nicodemus being a ruler of the Jews?

Why did he come to Jesus by night?

He called him Rabbi—what does that show?

What made him believe that he was a teacher who had come from God?

What miracles had Christ done?

What did Nicodemus mean by God's being with him?

What is it to be born again?

What is it to see the kingdom of God?

Why cannot a man see it who is not born again?

Why did Nicodemus inquire how a man could be born when he is old?

What is meant by a man's being born of water?

Who is the Spirit?

What is meant by a man's being born of the Spirit?

What is the kingdom of God?

What is it to enter it?

What is it to be born of the flesh?

What do you mean by that being flesh which is born of the flesh?

What do you mean by that being Spirit which is born of the Spirit?

What is it to marvel?

Why ought not Nicodemus to have marvelled when he was told that he must be born again?

What is meant by the wind's blowing where it listeth?

How do we know that it blows?

Can we tell how it blows?

Can we tell how the change is wrought in one who is born of the Spirit?

How can we know that there is such a change?

*Answer.* From its effects.

Why did Nicodemus ask our Lord how these things could be?

What is meant by his being a master of Israel?

What things had he not known?

Why did our Lord tell him that he and the prophets spoke what they knew?

What is meant by Nicodemus not receiving their witness?

What is meant by the earthly things which he had told Nicodemus?

Why did he not believe him?

What did our Lord mean by heavenly things?

If he had told Nicodemus of them is it probable that he would have believed them?

What is meant by no man's ascending up to heaven?

What is heaven?

What is meant by Christ's coming down from heaven?

What is meant by his being at the same time in heaven?

What does that show?

*Answer.* That he is God.

Who was Moses?

What was the serpent which he lifted up in the wilderness?

Why was it lifted up?

- What was the wilderness?  
 What is meant by the Son of man being lifted up?  
 What is it to believe in him?  
 What is it to perish?  
 What is it to have eternal life?  
 What is meant by God's loving the world?  
 What did this love prompt him to do?  
 Who is his only begotten Son?  
 Who are invited to believe in him?  
 Why should we believe in him?  
 Why did God not send his Son to condemn the world?  
 What is it to be saved through him?  
 What is it not to be condemned?  
 What is it to be condemned?  
 What is it to believe in the name of the only begotten Son of God?  
*Answer.* It is to believe in him. Name is here put for person.  
 What is meant by condemnation?  
 What is meant by light coming into the world?  
 What is meant by men's loving darkness, rather than light?  
 What is intended by their deeds being evil?  
 What is it to hate the light?  
 What is it not to come to it?  
 What is it to have our deeds reprov'd by it?  
 What is here meant by doing truth?  
 What is it to come to the light?  
 Why do those who come to the light wish to have their deeds made manifest?

## EXAMPLE III.

Nicodemus was ruler of the Jews—after Christ had been put to death, how did he manifest his regard for him? John xix. 39.

What proof have you that our Lord was a teacher? Matt. vii. 29.

What are some of the things which he has taught us?

Could we have known that there is pardon for sinners if he had not told us of it?

What doctrine did he teach Nicodemus?

Did the people of God have *right* or *wrong* feelings before they were born again?

Why is it necessary that we should be born again?

This being born again is often called a change—what proof have you that this change is wrought by the Holy Spirit? John iii. 5.—1 Cor. iii. 7.

Why is it necessary that it should be wrought by him?

Why ought you now to begin to love God?

If you do not have this change why can you not see the kingdom of God?

What means does the Spirit use in effecting this change? James i. 18.

How may we know whether we have experienced it?

In what light does the natural man regard the things of the Spirit? 1 Cor. ii. 14.

Is it then marvellous that there should be such a change?

Our Lord has told us that we must be born of

water and the Spirit—water has a purifying effect—from what do our souls need to be purified?

From what does the Blood of Christ cleanse?

In what respect does the Holy Spirit resemble wind?

When may he be said to strive with people?

Can you be happy or be fit for heaven if you do not have a change of heart?

You read that Christ came down from heaven—what does that teach you?

If he had come down from heaven how could he have been at the same time in heaven?

We are told that Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness—what does that represent?

In what respect was that serpent typical of Christ?

Why was it necessary for the Son of man to be lifted up?

What are we to believe concerning him?

If God has given his Son, that sinners may be saved, will they have any excuse if they finally perish?

Was it his delight in the world or his compassion for it which made him give his Son?

To what does his love or benevolence extend? Psalm cxlv. 9.

What was the design of Christ's coming?

From what is he willing to save us?

Whom does he invite to be saved? Isaiah xlv. 22,

What direction was given to the jailor who enquired what he should do to be saved? Acts xvi., 31.

For whom is there no condemnation? Roman viii. 1.

Whose way is said to be as darkness? Prov. iv. 19.

Do those who follow Christ walk in darkness? John viii. 12.

What will be the doom of those who reject the light which has come into the world?

Why do sinners often shun it?

Is there any reason why men should hate God and his truth?

Why is unbelief an aggravated sin?

When ought you to become a believer in Jesus?

## LESSON II.

Luke, Chap. iv. Verses 16—32.

*Christ preacheth in Nazareth from Isaiah, for which the Jews endeavour to cast him from the precipice.*

### EXAMPLE.

Where did Jesus come?

Where had he been brought up?

What did he do there?

What book was delivered to him?

Did he open the book?

What place did he find and read?

What did he do with the book?

To whom did he again give it?  
 What did he then do?  
 Whose eyes were fastened upon him?  
 What did he begin to say to them?  
 Who bore him witness?  
 At what did they wonder?  
 What did they say?  
 What did he further say unto them?  
 Where did he say no prophet is accepted?  
 Where did he tell them many widows were?  
 In whose days were they?  
 What was shut up?  
 For what length of time was it shut?  
 Where was there a great famine?  
 Into what city was Elias sent?  
 To whom was he sent?  
 Where were many lepers?  
 In whose time were they?  
 Who among them were cleansed?  
 Who heard these things?  
 With what were they filled?  
 After they had arose, from whence did they  
   thrust Jesus?  
 Where did they lead him?  
 What was built there?  
 Why did they lead him there?  
 What did he then do?  
 To what city did he come?  
 What did he do to them?  
 When?  
 How were they affected?  
 Was his word with power?

## EXAMPLE II.

We read that Christ came to Nazareth—  
you tell any thing about that city?

What is meant by his being there brought?

What was his custom on the Sabbath?

What was a synagogue?

Who was Esaias?

What was this book which was delivered  
our Lord?

Who is the Spirit of the Lord?

What is meant by his anointing Christ  
preach?

What is the gospel?

Who are intended by the poor?

Who are meant by the broken hearted?

What is meant by his healing them?

Who are meant by the captives?

What was the deliverance which Christ  
sent to preach to them?

Who are the blind?

What is meant by the recovering of sight  
which he preached to them?

Who are meant by the bruised?

What is meant by the year of the Lord  
being acceptable?

Who was the minister to whom he gave the  
book?

*Answer.* A servant of the synagogue.

Why did our Lord sit down to preach?

*Answer.* It was a Jewish practice.

For what purpose were the eyes of all the  
hearers fastened upon him?



What scripture was that day fulfilled in their ears?

What is meant by its being fulfilled?

Why did the people wonder?

Why did they ask if he were Joseph's son?

What is meant by the proverb, physician heal thyself?

Why did the people wish him to do in his own country, what he had done in Capernaum?

What is a prophet?

Why would he not be more readily accepted in his own country?

Who are widows?

Who was Elias?

What is meant by the heavens being shut up?

What is a famine?

Where was Sarepta?

Why were many in Israel called lepers?

Who was Eliseus?

Why was Naaman called the Syrian?

Why were those who were in the synagogue filled with wrath?

What course did they take to destroy our Lord's life?

Out of what city did they thrust him?

What was the brow of the hill?

Why did they not cast him down?

Was not his passing through the midst of them a miracle?

In what part of Palestine is Capernaum?

What should you learn from Christ's teaching them on the Sabbath days?

What do you mean by doctrine?

Why were the people astonished?

## EXAMPLE III.

What should you learn from our Lord's going to the synagogue on the Sabbath?  
 You read that the Spirit of the Lord was upon him—on what occasion had he descended upon him like a dove? Matt. iii. 16, 17.  
 For what purpose has he been sent? John xvi. 8—11.  
 Our Lord preached the gospel to the poor—what blessing did he once say was for those who are poor in spirit? Matt. v. 3.  
 Why should you be broken hearted?  
 In what light does God regard a broken and contrite heart? Isa. lvii. 15.  
 What proof have you that sinners are the captives or slaves of sin?  
 How can they be delivered?  
 What does the apostle say the natural man does not discern? 1 Cor. ii. 14.  
 What proof have you that sinners are blind?  
 On whom must they depend for spiritual light?  
 Whom should they blame for their blindness?  
 Why should you desire freedom from your sins?  
 What proof have you that now is the acceptable time of the Lord?  
 Why are you not certain that it will be so at any future period?  
 How do you know that it is unwise to put off the concerns of the soul?

What was the widow of Sarepta doing when Elijah went to her? 1 Kings, xvii. 10.

Did her son die?

What did Elijah do that he might be restored to life? 1 Kings xvii 21.

What was the character of Naaman? 2 Kings v. 1.

What means did he use to be healed of his leprosy? 2 Kings v. 14.

What are the means of salvation?

Why may you not expect to be saved without using them?

The Jews attempted to cast our Lord down the brow of the hill—their hearts were full of enmity—why cannot people go to heaven with such a disposition?

### LESSON III.

Matthew, Chap. v. Verses 1—16..

*Christ's Sermon on the Mount—Christians called the salt of the earth and the light of the world.*

#### EXAMPLE I.

Whom did Jesus see?

Where did he go?

When he had sat down who came to him?

What did he do?

What did he say about the poor in spirit?

What did he say about those who mourn?

What did he say about the meek?

What did he say about those who hunger and thirst after righteousness?

What did he say about the merciful?

What did he say about the pure in heart?

What did he say about the peace-makers?

What blessing did he promise those who are persecuted for righteousness sake?

What is said concerning those who are falsely accused of evil?

Did he tell them to rejoice and be glad?

What did he say their reward should be?

Whom did he say men had persecuted?

What did he call the disciples?

What did he say about the salt losing its savour?

Is it good for any thing?

Of what did he tell the disciples that they were the light?

What did he say about a city which is set on a hill?

When men light a candle do they put it under a bushel?

Where do they then put it?

What does it do?

Before whom does Christ tell his people to let their light shine?

For what purpose should they let it shine?

#### EXAMPLE II.

You read that Christ saw the multitudes, from what places had they come? Matt. iv. 25.

Why did he go up into a mountain to teach?

Why did he sit when he taught?

*Answer.* Such was always the practice of the Jewish instructors?

Who are intended by the poor in spirit?

What is here meant by the kingdom of heaven?

Who are intended by those who mourn?

How shall they be comforted?

Who are the meek?

What is meant by their inheriting the earth?

What is it to hunger and thirst after righteousness?

What is meant by their being filled?

Who are the merciful?

From whom shall they obtain mercy?

Who are the pure in heart?

What is meant by their seeing God?

Who are intended by peace-makers?

What is it to be the children of God?

Who are those who are persecuted for righteousness sake?

What is meant by their having the kingdom of heaven?

What is it to be reviled?

What is it to speak falsely all manner of evil against a person?

*Answer.* It is to lie.

Why should the disciples of Christ rejoice?

When and what shall be their reward?

How had the Jews persecuted the prophets?

Jer. xxvi. 8. Neh. ix. 26.

Who is intended by the salt of the earth?

What is represented by its losing its savour?

What is represented by its being good for nothing but to be trodden under foot?

Vol. II.—B.

Who are meant by the light of the world?  
 Who are compared to a city that is set on  
 hill?  
 Why do men after lighting a candle put it  
 a candlestick?  
 Our Lord told his followers to let their light  
 shine—what is here meant by their light?  
 How should they let it shine?  
 What should they intend by letting it shine?  
 What is it to glorify our Father in heaven?

### EXAMPLE III.

Why should you be poor in spirit?  
 Can you be so if you think highly of your  
 self?  
 What feelings do those have towards God  
 who are poor in spirit?  
 What opinion have they of themselves?  
 What proof have you that the publican had  
 this character? Luke xviii. 13.  
 What proof have you that Paul had it? Eph  
 iii. 8.  
 Do those have it who do not belong to the  
 kingdom of grace?  
 What blessing is promised to him who hum-  
 bles himself? Luke xiv. 11.  
 Over what should we mourn?  
 What was the cause of Christ's mourning  
 over Jerusalem? Matt. xxiii. 37.  
 If you should mourn as you ought when  
 would you be comforted?  
 How do those who are meek treat their ene-  
 mies?

Of whom should we learn this temper? Matt.  
xi. 29.

What is righteousness?

If you desire it with what shall you be filled?  
Is there any blessing promised to those who  
have mercy upon the poor? Psalm xli. 1.

What will Christ say to them in the great day?  
Matt. xxv. 34, 35.

Why ought you to have purity of heart?

Why should you be a peace-maker?

Why should the people of God expect per-  
secution?

How were the prophets treated? Hebrews  
xi. 36, 37, 38.

If we lose our life for Christ what shall we  
gain?

In what respect do the disciples of Christ re-  
semble salt?

Why should they wish others to see their  
good works?

#### LESSON IV.

Matthew, Chap. v. Verses 17—32.

*Christ maintains the law, shows how an offend-  
ing brother should be treated, and explains the  
seventh commandment.*

#### EXAMPLE I.

What did our Lord say he had not come to  
destroy?

For what had he then come?

What did he say should not pass till all be fulfilled?

Who did he say should be called the *least* of the kingdom of heaven?

Who did he say should be called *great* in the kingdom of heaven?

Whose righteousness did he tell the people that theirs must exceed?

If it did not where did he tell them that they could not enter?

What had been said by the Scribes and Pharisees of old time?

Who did he say should be in danger of the judgment?

Who did he say should be in danger of the council?

Who did he say would be in danger of hell fire?

If a disciple of Christ has aught against his brother, where is he to leave his gift?

Is he to go his way?

To whom must he become reconciled?

What must he then do?

With whom should you agree?

When should you agree with him?

Why should you quickly agree with him?

When could you come out from the prison?

What was said by them of old time?

If your right eye offend you what must you do?

Is it profitable that one of your members should perish?



Where is it not profitable that your whole body should be cast?

Will your right hand offend you what must you do?

Why should you do it?

What is said concerning him who puts away his wife?

#### EXAMPLE II.

Our Lord told the people not to think that he had come to destroy the law--what is the law?

What is here meant by the prophets?

Why did our Lord tell the people that he had not come to destroy the law?

How did he fulfil it?

What is meant by heaven and earth passing?

What is the one jot or tittle which should not pass from the law?

What is intended by its being fulfilled?

What is meant by a person's breaking one of these commandments?

What is meant by his teaching men to break them?

What is represented by his being the *least* in the kingdom of heaven?

What is meant by his doing and teaching them?

What is represented by his being *great* in the kingdom of heaven?

What do you mean by righteousness?

What was the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees?

How must your righteousness differ from that if you would enter into the kingdom of heaven?

Why should we not kill?

What is here meant by being in danger of the judgment?

What does the word Raca signify?

*Answer.* A vain, worthless fellow.

What was the council?

What did the Jews mean by saying thou fool?

*Answer.* They meant it as an expression of their hatred or enmity?

What is meant by their being in danger of hell fire?

What was the altar where the Jews brought gifts?

What is it for a brother to have aught against us?

Why should the gift be left at the altar?

What is it to be reconciled to this brother?

Why should not this gift be offered till after the reconciliation?

Our Lord gave the command, "Agree with thine adversary quickly"—Who is here intended by adversary?

What is meant by agreeing with him?

What is meant by being in the way with him?

Who is here intended by the judge?

Whom does the officer represent?

What is here meant by being cast into prison?

What is meant by not coming out till the uttermost farthing be paid?

What is represented by a right eye?

What is represented by its offending us?

What is meant by plucking it out?

What is meant by its being profitable that one of our members should perish?

What is hell?

What is represented by a right eye offending us?

For what purpose should we cast it from us?

What is meant by a man's putting away his wife?

What is a writing of divorcement?

### EXAMPLE III.

Why ought we to keep the law?

What does it require us to do?

Why will it require less of us?

Was it broken or obeyed by our Lord? - Gal. iv. 4. Heb. ii. 10?

What else has he done to show its importance?

He said that not one jot or tittle should pass till heaven and earth pass away—what account does the apostle give about their passing away? 2 Peter iii. 10.

How may we teach others to obey Christ's commandments?

If we do it, what shall we shine like hereafter? Dan. xii. 3.

Why was not the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees accepted?

What is necessary to be done that we may enter the kingdom of heaven?

Can we be justified by the works of the law? Gal. ii. 16.

When and to whom were the ten commandments first given? Exodus xx. 1—22.

When may anger be said to be sinful?

If you have any thing against your friend or neighbour, what should you do?

If you have treated him as you ought, what should you do?

In what respect is God the adversary of sinners?

To agree with him is to become reconciled to him—why should they do it?

When will it be too late to do it?

If they do not do it where will they be sent? Matt. xiii. 41, 42.

Why will there be no end to their suffering?

If thy right hand offend thee cut it off—why should you give up those sins which most easily beset you?

**LESSON V.**

Matthew, Chap. v. Verses 33—48.

*swearing forbidden, and benevolence enjoined.*

**EXAMPLE I.**

What had been said by the Jews of old time?

What did our Lord say concerning swearing?

Why did he say we should not swear by heaven?

Why did he say we should not swear by earth?

Why did he say that we should not swear by Jerusalem?

Why should we not swear by our head?

What should we let our communications be?

What cometh of evil?

What had they heard concerning an eye and a tooth?

What did our Lord tell them not to resist?

If one smote them on the right cheek what were they to do?

If he had sued them at the law, and taken away their coat, what were they to do?

If he had compelled them to go a mile, what were they to do?

To whom should we give?

From whom should we not turn away?

What had been said respecting loving our neighbour and hating our enemy?

How did our Lord say we must feel towards our enemies?

Whom did he say we should bless?

To whom should we do good?

For whom should we pray?  
 Why should we do these things?  
 On whom does he make the sun to rise?  
 On whom does he send rain?  
 If we love those who love us, have we any reward?  
 What do the publicans do?  
 What did Christ say about saluting only our brethren?  
 What did he say about the publicans?  
 Has he commanded us to be perfect?  
 Who in heaven is perfect?

#### EXAMPLE II.

What is it to forswear?  
 What are oaths?  
 What is it to perform them?  
 What is it to swear?  
 Why should we not swear?  
 What is heaven?  
 What is meant by God's throne?  
 What is it to swear by the earth?  
 Why is the earth called God's footstool?  
 What is it to swear by Jerusalem?  
 Who was the great king of that city?  
 What is it to swear by the head?  
 What is intended by communication?  
 Why should they be yea, yea; and nay, nay?  
 What was intended by an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth?  
 What is here meant by not resisting evil?  
 If a person should smite us on the one cheek, why should we turn to him the other?

Why did our Lord say that if a man were to sue us and take away our coat, we should let him have our cloak also?

Why did he say if we were compelled to go a mile, to go twain?

Why should we love our neighbours?

What is an enemy?

What is it to love our enemies?

For what purpose should we bless them that curse us?

How may we do good to those who hate us?

What is meant by persons spitefully using us?

With what spirit should we pray for them?

You read that we must do these things that we may be the children of our Father—who is here intended by our Father?

What is here meant by being his children?

What do you learn from his causing the sun to rise on the evil and on the good?

Who are the just?

Who are intended by the unjust?

What does God's sending rain upon the unjust show?

Do we merit any thing if we love those who love us?

Who are the publicans?

What is it to salute our brethren?

Do we merit any thing if we salute none but them?

What is it to be perfect?

## EXAMPLE III.

What kind of swearing is approved in the word of God? 2 Cor. i. 23.

What kind of swearing is forbidden?

In what light does God regard profane swearers? Ex. xx. 7.

Do they obtain any benefit from this sin?

Do the scriptures teach us that God has ever entered into oaths? Heb. vi. 17, 18.

Have they ever been entered into by good men? Neh. x. 29.

Why may you not render evil for evil?

How was our Lord affected towards his enemies when he met with their ill treatment? 1 Peter ii. 23.

How should you treat any one who offends you?

Should you abhor your enemies on their conduct?

If they have any amiableness should you disregard or respect them for it?

Why are those who love God often persecuted and despitely used by the wicked?

With what spirit should they pray for them?

God causes the sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sends his rain on the just and on the unjust—what does that show?

What should we learn from it?

Why should we be perfect?

What means have we to render us perfect?

Whom should we resemble if we were entirely holy?



Have you any excuse for not always having this character?

Are you then guilty of a few or a multitude of sins?

## LESSON VI.

Matthew, Chap. vi. Verses 1—18.

*Charity, prayer and fasting.*

### EXAMPLE I.

What did our Lord say about doing alms before men?

If you do them that you may be seen, have you any reward of your Father in heaven?

When you do them what should you not sound?

Where do the hypocrites sound a trumpet?

Why do they do it?

What do they have?

When you do your alms what must you not let your left hand know?

Why must you not let it know it?

What will your Father who seeth in secret do?

When you pray to whom should you not be like?

Where do they love to stand when they pray?

Why do they love to stand there?

What have they?

When you pray into what should you enter?

After you have shut the door to whom should you pray?

What will your Father who seeth in secret do?

When you pray what should you not use?

Who do use them?

What do they think?

Are you forbidden to be like them?

What does your Father know?

Jesus has taught the manner in which you should pray,—whom did he say we should call God?

What should we say about his name?

What should we ask about his kingdom?

What should we ask about his will?

What should we ask him to give us?

What should we ask him to forgive?

Whom do we forgive?

Into what should we ask not to be led?

From what should we ask to be delivered?

What should we say about the kingdom power and glory?

If you forgive men their trespasses what will your heavenly Father do?

If you do not forgive them what will he not do?

When you fast in what respect should you not be like the hypocrites?

What do they do?

Why do they do it?

What have they?

When you fast what should you do?

Why should you do it?

What will your Father who seeth in secret do?

## EXAMPLE II.

What are meant by alms?

What is meant by doing them to be seen of men?

*Answer.* It is to do them that we may be looked at with attention or admiration.

When we do them why should we not sound a trumpet?

What is a hypocrite?

What is it to have glory of men?

What reward have hypocrites?

What is intended by not letting your left hand know what your right hand doeth?

You read that your Father seeth in secret—what should that teach you?

What is meant by his rewarding you openly?

*Answer.* That he will do it at the day of judgment.

Did the hypocrites love to pray in a right manner?

Why did they wish to be seen of men?

What is a closet?

Why did our Lord command you to enter it when you pray?

What is meant by your Father's being in secret?

With what will he reward you?

What are intend by vain repetitions?

Why did the heathen use them?

Why should you not use them?

We are taught to begin to pray by calling

God our Father—in what respect is  
our Father?

What is here meant by his name?

*Answer.* It means God himself.

What is it to hallow it?

What does kingdom here mean?

What is meant by the petition that it may  
come?

What is intended by the will of God?

What is it to do his will?

Where should we pray that it may be done?

Where is it done?

We are directed to ask for our daily bread—  
what should that teach us?

What are meant by debts?

What is meant by God's forgiving them?

What is it to forgive our debtors?

What is meant by temptation?

What is it to be delivered from evil?

Why should we ascribe the kingdom, power  
and glory, to God?

What is meant by the word "Amen?"

What do you mean by trespasses?

Why should you forgive men their trespasses?

What is it not to forgive them?

Will God forgive you before you forgive  
them?

What is it to fast?

What is meant by the hypocrites disfiguring  
their faces?

What is their reward?

How do you know that they did not fast in  
right manner?

Why did our Lord tell his disciples in fasting  
 to anoint their head and wash their face?  
 You read that your Father seeth in secret—  
 what effect should that have upon you?  
 You fast aright how will he reward you?

### EXAMPLE III.

Should alms never be given before men?  
 What should we intend by giving them?  
 Why are we required to take heed that we  
 do not give them to be seen of men?

*Answer.* Because we are in danger of giving them for this purpose.

Can we be happy hereafter if we do not give them? Matt. xxv. 41—44.

Do we deserve the favour of God if we give them in a right manner?

These gifts should we seek to be approved by God or men?

What will be our reward?

Why are hypocrites afraid when they realize that God sees in secret?

For what purpose do they sometimes attempt to pray?

With what feelings should we pray?

In what retired places did our Lord often go to pray?

Our heavenly Father see in secret, should we not be afraid of committing secret sins?

What are the benefits of praying in secret?

Where should we consider that God is when we attend to this duty?

Repetitions in prayer are vain when they are the mere service of the tongue and not the heart—are repetitions sinful if they are not vain?

Did our Lord ever repeat the same petition?  
Matt. xxvi. 44.

God is our Father—how have we treated him? Isa. i. 2.

How should we then come to him?

Why should we desire that his kingdom may come?

*Answer.* That he may be glorified.

From what may you learn God's will?

*Answer.* The Bible.

Why should you pray to be delivered from evil?

With what feelings should we ascribe glory and power to God?

For what purpose should people keep days of fasting?

Who are mentioned in scripture as having kept such days? Neh. i. 4. Matt. iv. 2.

## LESSON VII.

Matthew, Chap. v. Verses 19—34.

*Christ teacheth us where to lay up our treasure, shows that we cannot serve God and the world, and instructs us to trust in divine Providence.*

### EXAMPLE I.

Where did Christ say we should not lay up treasures?

What do moth and rust there do?

What do thieves do?

Where did he say we should lay up treasures  
for ourselves?

What do moth and rust not do?

What do thieves not do?

Where will your heart be?

What is the light of the body?

Your eye be single of what will your whole  
body be full?

Your eye be evil of what shall your body be  
full?

What is said about your light being darkness?

Can any man serve two masters?

Why can he not do it?

Can you serve God and mammon?

For what should you take no thought?

What things concerning your life, should you  
not have too much thought?

What is more than meat?

What is more than raiment?

What do the fowls of the air not do?

What does your heavenly Father do to them?

Can any one by taking thought add one cubit  
to his stature?

What question did our Lord ask concerning  
raiment?

What did he tell us to consider?

What do the lilies not do?

What did he say about Solomon in all his glo-  
ry?

What does God clothe?

this grass to-day?

What is done with it to-morrow?  
 If God so clothe the grass whom will he  
 much more clothe?  
 After what do the Gentiles seek?  
 What does your heavenly Father know?  
 What should you first seek?  
 What shall be added to you?  
 For what should you take no thought?  
 For what shall the morrow take thought?  
 What is said about the day and the evil of

## EXAMPLE II.

What is it to lay up treasures on earth?  
 Why should you not do it?  
 What do you mean by moth?  
 What is rust?  
 Through what do thieves break?  
 What is it to steal?  
 What is it to lay up treasures in heaven?  
 Why should you do it?  
 What is meant by your heart being wh  
 your treasure is?  
 What is intended by the eye being single?  
 What is represented by the whole body b  
 full of light?  
 What is meant by the eye being evil?  
 What is represented by the whole body b  
 full of darkness?  
 What do you mean by mammon?  
 Why can you not serve God and mammon?  
 What is meant by your taking no thou  
 what you shall eat, drink, or wear?



What did Christ mean by saying that the life  
is more than meat?

What did he mean by saying that the body  
is more than raiment?

Why do not the fowls of the air sow and reap?

What do you learn from your heavenly Father's feeding them?

What respect are you better than they?

What is a cubit?

Being anxious you cannot add a cubit to  
your stature—what does that teach you?

*Answer.* That too much care about our future  
worldly support will be of no avail.

Why should we consider the lilies of the field?  
Who was Solomon?

What is intended by his being in his glory?

What is meant by his being not arrayed like  
one of these?

What should we learn by God's clothing the  
grass of the field, which is soon to wither?

What is intended by its being cast into the  
oven?

For what things do the Gentiles seek?

Why read that your heavenly Father knoweth  
what ye have need of all these things—what  
does that teach you?

Why should you seek the kingdom of God  
and his righteousness?

Why should you *first* seek them?

What things shall be added?

What is meant by the morrow taking thought  
for the things of itself?

## EXAMPLE III.

Why is it unwise to lay up treasures on earth?  
 How may you know whether you are doing  
 Have those who lay them up any promise  
 that they can long enjoy them? Hebrews  
 xiii. 14. James iv. 14.

Will treasures which are laid up in heaven  
 ever fail?

If earthly treasures are given us, how should  
 we employ them?

If your treasures were in heaven, what would  
 your feelings be?

If your feelings are right, what will be your  
 actions?

If you intend that which is wrong, what will  
 be your actions?

How may you know whether you are the  
 servants of God or mammon? Romans vi. 17.

Whom is it our duty to serve? Matt. iv. 10.  
 How should we serve him?

When do we love mammon or the world  
 more than God?

Can we serve Christ if we cannot part with  
 worldly things for his sake?

What effect has too much anxiety upon  
 concerning our future support?

Why ought we to have any care about it?  
 On whom should we depend for it?

Are we required to pray for it? Matt. vi. 11.  
 How do you know God's care extends  
 to other creatures as well as to men?

What should that teach you?

What else do we see in the grass and flowers of the field besides God's goodness?

*Answer.* His wisdom.

Are there any promises made to those who trust in God for support? Prov. xxviii. 25. Prov. xxix. 25.

When should you seek the kingdom of God and his righteousness?

What encouragement have you to do it? .

### LESSON VIII.

Matthew, Chap. vii. Verses 1—14.

*Christ forbids hypocrisy, encourages his hearers to pray, and to enter in at the strait gate.*

#### EXAMPLE I.

What has our Lord said about judging?

With what judgment shall you be judged?

What shall be measured to you again?

What did Christ say thou beholdest?

Where?

What dost thou not consider?

Where?

What wilt thou say to thy brother?

Where is there a beam?

What did our Lord command the hypocrite first to do?

If he were to do it what would he then clearly see?

To what should you not give that which  
holy?

Where should you not cast your pearls?

Why should you not do it?

What promise is made to you if you ask?

What promise is made to you if you seek?

What shall be done if you knock?

What is said about every one who asks?

What does he do who seeks?

What promise is made to him who knocks?

If a son should ask bread of his Father what  
would he give him?

If he should ask a fish what would he give  
him?

What do parents who are evil know how to  
do?

What is their heavenly Father more ready to  
give?

Should you do to men as you would that  
they should do to you?

What is this said to be?

Where has our Lord commanded us to enter?

What is said about the gate?

What is said about the way?

To what does it lead?

Who go into it?

What is said about the *gate* and *way* which  
lead to life?

Are there few or many who find it?

#### EXAMPLE II.

What is it to judge?

What is here meant by judging?

¶ you judge by whom will you be judged?

What is a mote?

*Answer.* A bit of straw or splinter of wood.

What does it here represent?

What is meant by beholding it in your brother's eye?

What does a beam represent?

What is meant by not considering it in your own eye?

Can you take a mote out of your brother's eye if in your own there be a beam?

What is it to be a hypocrite?

What is meant by first casting a beam out of your own eye?

Why should you do it?

What is intended by not giving that which is holy unto the dogs?

What is intended by not casting your pearls before swine?

What is represented by their trampling them under foot and rending you?

Our Lord speaks next concerning the duty of prayer—how should you ask?

In what manner should you seek?

What encouragement have you to do it?

What is represented by knocking?

You read that every one that asketh receiveth—what does he receive?

What does he that seeketh find?

What is meant by its being opened to him that knocketh?

Why would not a man give his hungry child who asks for bread a stone?

If the child were to ask for a fish why would  
 he not give him a serpent?  
 What is meant by being evil?  
 How do you know that your Father in heaven  
 is ready to give good things to them that  
 ask him?  
 What is meant by doing to others as we would  
 that they should do to us?  
 What is the law?  
 What is it to enter in at the strait gate?  
 What is represented by the gate being wide  
 or the way broad?  
 What is the destruction to which it leads?  
 Why do *many* enter or walk this broad way?  
 What is represented by the gait being strait  
 or the way narrow?  
 What is the life to which it leads?  
 Why do so *few* find it?

#### EXAMPLE III.

Is it right to judge and withdraw from such  
 members of the church as walk disorderly?  
 2 Thea. iii. 6—15.  
 What rule has our Lord given by which we  
 may judge what are the characters of men?  
*Answer.* By their fruits.  
 Why should we not tell those who scoff at re-  
 ligion God's acts of goodness towards us?  
 Do any persons ask him for mercies and not  
 receive?  
 Why do they not receive? James iv. 3.  
 What encouragement have you to ask? James  
 i. 5.

What promise is made to those who diligently seek God? Heb. xi. 6.

What promise is made to those who seek him in youth? Prov. viii. 17.

You have just been taught the readiness of God to give good things to them that ask him—what does that teach you?

*Answer.* His goodness.

Why should you do to others as you would that they should do to you?

Do we obey this rule if in any respect we deceive people?

How do you know that you ought to love your neighbour?

Who are those who walk in the broad way?

Where is this way conducting them?

Why do they walk in it?

How do you know that the way to heaven is difficult?

When ought you to begin to walk in this way?

What comforts will you have if you should walk in it?

Where would this way in a few years conduct you?

Should you then find any rest until you enter it?

What is represented by its bringing forth good fruit?

Who may be compared to a corrupt tree?

What is represented by its bringing forth evil fruit?

Why cannot a good tree bring forth evil fruit?

Why cannot a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit?

Why is a tree which brings not forth good fruit cut down and cast into the fire?

Does this represent the final ruin of those who will not bring forth the fruits of piety?

How may you know the character of false prophets?

Why will some who acknowledge Christ to be Lord be shut out of the kingdom of heaven?

*Answer.* It will be because they do not the will of God.

What is it to do his will?

On *what* day will many tell him that they had prophesied in his name?

If they had cast out devils in his name and done many wonderful works, why will he not accept them?

We read that he will profess to them that he had never known them—what is here meant by his not knowing them?

To what place will they depart?

What is it to work iniquity?

What is it to hear and do Christ's sayings?

Who is intended by the wise man who builds his house upon a rock?



What is represented by the rain, floods and wind coming upon it?

*Answer.* They may mean errors, temptations, the sins of the heart and trials from the wicked.

What is represented by the house which was built upon a rock?

What is it not to hear Christ's sayings and do them?

Who is meant by the foolish man who built his house upon the sand?

What is represented by the floods, wind and rain, which beat upon it?

What is denoted by the fall of it?

Why were the people astonished at Christ's doctrine?

How did his teaching differ from that of the scribes?

#### EXAMPLE III.

Have many false teachers gone out into the world? 1 John iv. 1.

How may we know whether their doctrine be true or false?

What should be our feelings towards them?

Should we hear them or should we avoid them?

How may you know whether a person has a holy or a sinful character?

If you intend to do that which is sinful will your actions be good or bad?

If your intentions be holy what will your actions be?

Can you be very useful if your feelings and actions be not holy?

What will be the doom of those who do not bring forth good fruit?

You read that not every one who says Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven—why will not an outward pretence of religion fit us for heaven?

Who are those who do not do the will of their father in heaven?

On what grounds will Christ reject false teachers at the day of judgment?

He will tell them to depart—what is he meant by departing?

What more should you do besides hearing Christ's sayings and understanding them?

When ought you to do what he requires of you?

If we hear and do his sayings we are like a man who built his house upon a rock—has Christ ever called a rock or foundation? Isaiah xxviii. 16.

How do you know that those are wise who build on this foundation?

How do you know that those are unwise who do not build upon it?

What will become of the expectations of the wicked? Prov. x. 28.

If Christ taught with authority how should we regard his instructions?

**LESSON X.****Matthew, Chap. xiii. Verses 1—17.***Parable of the Sower.***EXAMPLE I.****In the same day, where did Jesus go and sit?****Who were gathered together?****Where did he then go?****Where did the multitude stand?****How did he speak to them many things?****For what purpose did he say that a sower went forth?****When he was sowing where did some seeds fall?****What did the fowls do?****Upon what places did some fall?****Had they much earth?****What did they do?****When the sun was up what became of them?****Why did they wither away?****Among what did some fall?****What did the thorns do?****Where did others fall?****What did they bring forth?****What did our Lord say about him who hath ears?****To whom came the disciples?****What did they ask him?****What did he say was given to the disciples to know?**

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To whom was it not given?

What is said about him who hath?

What shall he have?

What shall be taken from him that hath not?

Why did our Lord speak to them in parables?

Whose prophesy was fulfilled in them?

What does it say about their hearing and no understanding?

What does it say about their seeing and no perceiving?

What is said about that people's heart?

Of what were their ears dull?

What had they done with their eyes?

Why had they done all these things?

What two blessings did Christ pronounce to the disciples?

What had many prophets and righteous men desired to see?

Had they seen them?

What had they desired to hear?

Had they heard them?

#### EXAMPLE II.

Why is it said to be the *same* day in which Jesus went to the sea side?

Why did great multitudes gather together?

For what purpose did he go into a ship?

He spake many things to them in parables—  
what is a parable?

Who is intended by the sower?

*Answer.* The Lord Jesus Christ or his devoted ministers.

What is meant by the seeds which fell?

What is represented by their falling by the way side?

Who are meant by the fowls which came and devoured them?

What hearers are intended by the stony places?

What is represented by the seed springing up without any depth of earth?

What is meant by their being scorched and withered?

What hearers are compared to the thorns?

What is represented by the thorns springing up and choking them?

What is meant by the good ground?

What is meant by its bringing forth so much fruit?

How should we hear the word?

For what purpose did the disciples inquire why Christ had spoken to them in parables?

What is meant by the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven?

It was not given to the people to know these mysteries—was that one of the reasons why our Lord had spoken to them in parables?

We read that whosoever hath to him shall be given and he shall have abundance—what should be given him?

Of what shall he have more abundance?

What shall be taken from him who has no grace?

Our Lord says the people seeing see not—what did they see?

*Answer.* His works.

What is meant by their not seeing?

*Answer.* They did not see that he was the Messiah.

What did they hear?

*Answer.* His doctrines.

What is meant by their not hearing them?

*Answer.* They did not obey them.

What is meant by their not understanding them?

What is a prophecy?

Who was Esaias?

What is meant by this prophecy being fulfilled?

What is meant by the people's heart being waxed gross?

Of what were their ears dull of hearing?

Against what had they closed their eyes?

Why had they done it?

What is it to be converted?

What is meant by Christ's healing them?

What had the eyes of the disciples seen which made them blessed?

What had they heard?

Who are righteous men?

What things had they and the prophets not seen and heard?

#### EXAMPLE III.

What kind of preachers may be said not to sow good seed?

Will the fruit be good or bad?

Whom has Christ appointed to preach his word?

What hearts are not suited with it?

With what feelings should we hear it?

Why ought we to understand it?

How does Satan often catch away the word from the heart?

*Answer.* By presenting wicked and worldly thoughts.

Why do not many hearers feel more deeply the importance of the word?

Who are meant by those who have no root in themselves?

Why do they not withstand temptations and trifles?

What blessing is promised to those who do withstand them? James i. 12.

Were there any who attempted to follow Christ who were like those who had no root in themselves? John vi. 66.

In what light did the Jews and Greeks regard the preaching of the cross? 1 Cor. i. 23.

Why does the word have so little effect upon those who seek after riches?

What must be our feelings to be ready to receive it?

What blessings do you enjoy which were not enjoyed by the prophets?

How do those who receive the word manifest it?

Do they all bring forth the same or different degrees of fruit?

Why do not sinners see the excellence of the gospel? 1 Cor. ii. 14.

Who is said to hate the light? John iii. 20.

With what spirit should you seek to understand God's truth?

*Answer.* With a teachable and prayerful spirit.

The Jews closed their eyes and stopped their ears against the gospel lest they should be converted and healed—why do you need to be converted?

Who has been sent to heal the broken hearted? Luke iv. 18.

## LESSONS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF THE YEAR.

### LESSON XI.

Luke, Chap. xi. Verses 14—26.

*Christ accused of casting out devils by Beelzebub, and his reply.*

#### EXAMPLE I.

What was Christ casting out?

What is said about it?

When the devil had gone out what did the dumb do?

What did the people do?

What did some of them say?



**Did others tempt him?**

**What did they seek of him?**

**What did he know?**

**What did he say becomes of every kingdom which is divided against itself?**

**What becomes of a house which is divided against itself?**

**What did he say about Satan and his kingdom?**

**Through whom did the Jews say he cast out devils?**

**What question did he then ask?**

**What shall they be?**

**If with the finger of God he cast out devils, what is come upon them?**

**When a strong man armed keepeth his palace, how are his goods affected?**

**When a stronger than he shall come upon him, what does he take from him?**

**What does he divide?**

**Who is against Christ?**

**What does he do who does not gather with him?**

**When the unclean spirit is gone out of a man where does he walk?**

**What does he seek?**

**Does he find it?**

**What does he say?**

**When he comes, in what condition does he find it?**

**What does he do?**

What do they do?  
What is the last state of that man?

## EXAMPLE II.

What is a devil?  
What is it to be dumb?  
At what did the people wonder?  
Of what did some of them accuse Christ?  
What is the meaning of the name of Beelzebub?  
What is meant here by "others tempting him?"  
Why did they seek for a sign?  
Could Christ have known their thoughts if he were not God?  
What is a kingdom?  
What will bring it to desolation?  
Our Lord says, "a house divided against a house falleth"—does house here mean *dwelling* or *a family*?  
What is meant by Satan's being divided against himself?  
What is meant by their sons casting out devils?  
What does Christ's casting out devils by the finger of God mean?  
What is the kingdom of God?  
Whom did Christ mean by the "strong man armed?"  
What is a palace?  
What is meant by his goods being in peace?  
Whom does a "stronger" man represent?  
You have an account of several things which

he does to this strong man—what do they represent?

What is it to be with Christ?

What is it to be against him?

What is it not to gather with him?

What a person does not, he scattereth—what does this mean?

When is the unclean spirit said to walk?

Why is it called unclean?

What is meant by its walking through dry places?

What is meant by its seeking rest and finding none?

What is the house from whence he came out?

What is meant by its being empty?

What is meant by its being swept and garnished?

Whom does he take with himself?

What is meant by their dwelling there?

What becomes of that man?

What is meant by his last state being worse than the first?

#### EXAMPLE III.

You read that Christ cast a devil out of one who had been dumb—was he also *blind*?

Matt. xii. 22.

After the miracle, he saw and spake—when Christ rescues a sinner from Satan, does not the sinner see divine things and open his mouth in praise?

What effect had this miracle upon the people?

Who did it make them think Christ was?  
Matt. xii. 23.

Why did some of them accuse Christ of casting out devils by Beelzebub?

If they had believed him to have been the Messiah, would they have sought of him a sign from heaven?

What should you learn from his knowing of their thoughts?

*Answer.* That he is God.

What does John say was the reason he did not need any to testify of man? John ii. 23.

Is he ever said to search the reins and hearts? Rev. ii. 23.

You remember that the "kingdom of God" means the coming of the Messiah, or the reign of the gospel—did this kingdom come upon the Jews?

How do you know that it has come upon you?

With what is the heart of the sinner armed?

Who can cleanse it?

If you should love and obey Christ would you be with or against him?

Can you be neither his friend nor his enemy?

In whose hearts does the unclean spirit rule? Eph. ii. 2.

If they become serious, or the Holy Spirit strives with them, what becomes of the evil spirit?

After it has left them it is uneasy. Hence it is said to "walk through dry places"—what is it then impatient to do?

When he returns does he find that their hearts have been changed?

What course does he then take?

Are their hearts then less wicked?

*Answer.* They are more hardened—divine truth has less effect—and they soon ripen for evil?

## LESSON XII.

Matthew, Chap. xiii. Verses 44—58.

*Parables of the treasure, pearl, and net. The Jews offended with Christ on account of his low parentage and manner of life.*

### EXAMPLE I.

What did our Lord say the kingdom of heaven was like?

Where is the treasure hid?

After a man has found it what does he do?

What man did Jesus say that the kingdom of heaven was like?

What is he seeking?

After he had found one pearl what did he do?

What else did he say that the kingdom of heaven was like?

Where was the net cast?

What did it gather?

After it had been full where did they draw it?

Did they sit down?

Where did they gather the good?

What did they do with the bad?

Will it be so at the end of the world?  
 Who shall come forth?  
 Whom will they sever from the just?  
 Where will they cast them?  
 What shall there be?  
 What did Jesus say to them?  
 What did they say to him?  
 To whom did he say that every scribe who  
 is instructed in the kingdom of heaven is like  
 a treasure?  
 What did this householder bring out of  
 his treasure?  
 When Jesus had finished these parables what  
 did he do?  
 Where did he come?  
 Where did he teach the people?  
 How were they affected?  
 What did they ask about his wisdom and  
 mighty works?  
 What did they ask about his father and mother?  
 What did they say about his brethren and sisters?  
 How were they affected towards him?  
 Where did Jesus say a prophet is not without  
 honour?  
 Why did he not many mighty works among  
 them?

#### EXAMPLE II.

What is a treasure?  
 What does it here represent?  
 What is meant by its being hid in a field?  
*Answer.* It means that the blessings of the  
 gospel are to many concealed or unknown.

What is represented by a man's finding the treasure?

*Answer.* He obtains the comforts of the gospel.

What is intended by his selling all that he has and buying that field?

What is meant by a merchant man seeking goodly pearls?

What is meant by his finding one pearl of great price?

*Answer.* It means that he finds the Saviour, who is all-sufficient and precious.

What is represented by his selling all that he has and buying it?

What is a net?

What respect is the kingdom of heaven or the gospel like a net?

What is represented by the good being gathered into vessels, and the bad being cast away?

What do you mean by the end of the world?

What is meant by the angels severing the wicked from the just?

What is meant by their casting them into a furnace of fire?

What is it to wail?

What will their wailing and gnashing of teeth show?

What things did Jesus inquire if they had understood?

Who was intended by a scribe?

What is meant by his being instructed  
in the kingdom of heaven?

In what respect is he like a householder?

When Jesus had finished these parables,  
what country did he go to?

What was the synagogue where he went?

At what were the people astonished?

Why did they ask from whence he had  
this wisdom and mighty works?

For what purpose did they mention  
his parents, brothers, and sisters?

What is meant by their being offended  
at him?

What did he mean by saying that  
he was without honour except in his  
country or house?

What is intended by unbelief?

#### EXAMPLE III.

Why do we not oftener find that the  
parables of the gospel are like a treasure?

What must we give up if we would  
be rich by them?

What does Christ say we must do to  
not be his disciples? Luke xiv. 33.

Through whose poverty may we  
become rich? 2 Cor. viii. 9.

Why is he called the pearl of great price?

Why ought you to value him more  
than any other person or thing? Cant. v. 16.

What value did the apostle put upon him?



things when compared with Christ? Phil.  
iii. 8.

Why ministers be called "the fishers of men?"  
At the end of the world the angels will sever  
the wicked from among the just—why will  
they do it?

In which hand of the judge will the wicked  
be placed? Matt. xxv. 41.

What will he then say to them?

For what purpose will he cast them into a  
furnace of fire?

Why will they wail and gnash their teeth?

Will they ever be released from this abode of  
misery? Matt. v. 26. Matt. xxv. 46.

Has asked the people if they understood  
all these things,—to understand any thing  
is to have a true knowledge of it—of whom  
should we learn? Matt. xi. 29.

How may we be instructed in the things of  
Christ's kingdom?

What is meant by a minister's bringing out  
of their treasure the things new and old?

Had the Jews any reason for being offended  
with Christ?

In what respect is unbelief the greatest of  
all sins?

Who were shut out of Canaan on account of  
this sin? Heb. iii. 18.

**LESSON XIII.**

John, Chap. v. Verses 17—30.

*Christ teaches that he is divine and the judge of all men.***EXAMPLE I.**

What did Jesus answer the Jews?

What did they then seek to do?

Why did they seek to kill him?

Did Jesus say that the Son could do nothing of himself?

What did he say the Son doeth?

Whom does the Father love?

What does he show him?

What will he show him?

What does the Father do to the dead?

Whom does the Son quicken?

What does the Father not do?

To whom has he committed all judgment?

Why has he done it?

What is said about him who honoureth the Son?

Who did Christ say has everlasting life?

Into what shall he not come?

From what is he passed?

What did our Lord say the dead should hear?

What shall those do who hear?

What has the Father in himself?

What has he given to the Son?

What has he given him?  
 Why has he done it?  
 Did our Lord tell the people not to marvel?  
 What hour did he say was coming?  
 What will they then do?  
 Who will come forth to the resurrection of life?  
 Who will come forth to the resurrection of  
 damnation?  
 What did Christ say about himself?  
 How did he say he judged?  
 What did he say about his judgment?  
 Whose will did he *not* seek?  
 Whose will did he seek?

#### EXAMPLE II.

Why did Jesus tell the Jews that his Father  
 worked?  
 What is meant by his Father's working?  
*Answer.* He upholds and governs all things  
 and continues them in the course of nature.  
 What is meant by Christ's working?  
*Answer.* He supports and governs all things  
 and acts as Mediator. Heb. i. 3, 4.  
 Had the Jews any reason for seeking to kill  
 him?  
 Did they do it because they had a regard for  
 God's honour and the sabbath, or because  
 they hated Christ?  
 How had he made himself equal with the  
 Father?  
*Answer.* By his authority, perfections and  
 works.

Why cannot the Son do any thing of him?

*Answer.* Because they are one in nature and will and works.

Whatsoever things the Father doeth, the Son also doeth the Son—what does that prove?

Why does the Father love the Son?

What are the greater works which he will show him?

*Answer.* Raising the dead and judging the world.

Why would they marvel at these things?

Who are here intended by the dead?

What is meant by the Father's quickening them?

What do you learn from the Son's quickening whom he will?

Why will not the Father judge any man?

*Answer.* Because all judgment is committed to the Son.

Why should all men honour the Son?

Would it be right, to honour him as they honour the Father if he were not God?

Why can we not honour the Father and the Son at the same time not honour the Son?

*Answer.* Because they are one.

What is it to believe on him who has life in himself?

What is it to have everlasting life?

What is it to come into condemnation?

What is it to pass from death unto life?

Who are intended by the dead?

What is meant by their hearing the voice of the Son of God?

What is meant by their living?

What is meant by the Father's having life in himself?

*Answer.* He is an eternal, independent and self-existent Being.

What should you then learn from the Son's having life in himself?

What is meant by his executing judgment? Could he execute judgment if he did not know all things?

Who are meant by all that are in their graves?

What voice shall they hear? 1 Thess. iv. 16.

From what shall they come forth?

Who are intended by those who have done good?

What is meant by their coming forth to the resurrection of life?

Who are meant by those who have done evil?

What is meant by their coming forth to the resurrection of damnation?

What did our Lord mean by saying that of himself he could do nothing?

*Answer.* As he and his Father were one, he could do nothing separately from him.

What is meant by his judging as he heard?

*Answer.* In judging he acts according to what he has received from the Father.

What should you learn from Christ's not seeking his own will but the will of his Father?

Do we break the Sabbath or keep it holy?  
we spend it in doing things for the glory  
of God?

How should it be spent?

Who is Lord of that day? Matt. xii. 8.

After Christ had showed the Jews the propriety of his healing on the Sabbath they sought to kill him.—Are those who are unwilling to be taught by the word of Christ often enraged at it?

If Jesus do the same works which the Father does, who must he be?

*Answer.* God.

Why did the Father love the Son?

How can Christ raise the dead?

What instances have there been in which he has done it? Luke vii. 14, 15. John x. 43, 44.

What proof have you that there will be a resurrection? 1 Cor. xv. 12—23.

To what will the dead be raised?

Will the Father or the Son be the judge?

What is it to honour the Son?

What is meant by hearing his word?

Have you any proof that you have ever done it?

To whom is eternal life offered?

You read that he who believeth in Christ shall not come into condemnation—who is said to be condemned already? John iii. 18.

What abides on him? John iii. 36.

Now do those who are not condemned walk?  
 Rom. viii. 1.  
 The believer is passed from death unto life—  
 what is here meant by death?

### LESSON XIV.

John, Chap. v. Verses 31—47.

*Our Lord speaks concerning the witnesses of his person and doctrine, and reproves the people for their unbelief.*

#### EXAMPLE I.

Christ had borne witness of himself what would his witness not have been?  
 Was there another who bore witness of him?  
 What did Jesus say he knew about that witness?  
 To whom had the Jews sent?  
 What did he do?  
 From whom did Jesus say he received no testimony?  
 Why did he say these things?  
 What was John?  
 What were they willing for a season to do?  
 Had Christ a greater witness than that of John?  
 What works bore witness of him?  
 What was that witness?  
 Who did he say had sent him and borne witness of him?  
 What had they not heard nor seen?  
 What had they not abiding in them?

Whom did they not believe?

What did he tell them to search?

Why did he tell them to do it?

What did he tell them that they would not do?

From whom did he say he received not honour?

What did he say he knew they had not in them?

In whose name had he come?

How had they treated him?

If another had come, how would they have treated him?

What question did he ask them about believing?

What did he tell them not to think?

Who did he say accused them?

If they had believed Moses what would they have done?

Of whom had he written?

What did he say about their not believing his writings?

#### EXAMPLE. II.

If our Lord had borne witness of himself, what would not his witness have been true?

*Answer.* Because it would not have been admitted as such by men.

*Who* is meant by *another* who bore witness?

How had he done it? Matt. iii. 16, 17.

Whom did they send to John? John i. 19.

Of what truth did he bear witness?

Why did not our Lord need testimony from men?

He said these things that they might be saved—what is it to be saved?



What is meant by John's being a burning and shining light?

What is meant by their rejoicing in his light?

*Answer.* They were pleased with him for a short time, as they were with other new objects; but as they had no love for him they soon became weary of him, and said that he had a devil.

What works had the Father given Christ to finish?

What proof had they that the Father had sent him?

Why had they not at any time heard his voice or seen his shape?

What was his word?

Why did it abide in them?

What are the scriptures?

What is it to search them?

With what spirit should we do it?

What is meant by eternal life being in them?

What is it to come to Christ?

What are some reasons why men do not come to him?

What is that life which he gives those who do come to him?

What should you learn from his not receiving honour from men?

Christ saw all their disguise—he knew them—what does that show?

They had not the love of God in them, what must have been their characters?

Why would receive one who came in his own name, but would not receive Christ, w<sup>t</sup>

came in his Father's name—what does this show?

What is it to receive honour one of another?

Why should we not do it?

What is the honour which cometh from God?

Why should we seek it?

Why would not Christ accuse them to the Father?

What is meant by Moses accusing them?

What is meant by their trusting in him?

What had Moses written concerning Christ?

Gen. iii. 15. Deut. xviii. 15.

#### EXAMPLE III.

John bore witness of the truth—can you describe his character?

Jesus said that he did not receive testimony from man—who then honoured him? John viii. 54.

He spoke concerning the witness that they might be saved—what should that teach you?

Who else was called a light besides John? John i. 4.

Why did John come to bear witness of the light? John i. 7.

The people were not pleased with John's message but a short time—why are men who are sometimes affected with the gospel afterwards opposed to it?

To what class of hearers has our Lord compared them? Matt. xiii. 20, 21.

What effect has his word if it abide with us?

Why should you search the Scriptures?

Why do some who read them not understand them?

How should you search them?

What are they able to do? 2 Tim. iii. 15.

Why do you need that eternal life which they represent?

How can it be obtained?

Why did not our Lord need the praise or honour of wicked men?

*Answer.* He is infinitely glorious of himself and worshipped by all the angels of God.

He told the Jews that he knew them—what other proof have you that he knows all things? John i. 48. John ii. 24, 25.

What effect should this truth have upon you?

*They* had no love to God—if they had, how would they have treated our Lord?

If you had any, what would be your feelings towards sin?

How long will the honour of wicked men continue?

Why is it honourable to love and serve God?

The Jews disbelieved Moses and the words of Christ—what will be the doom of all unbelievers? Mark xvi. 16.

**LESSON XV.**

Matthew, Chap. xv. Verses 1—20.

*Christ reproves the Pharisees and shows to the multitudes what things are defiling.*

**EXAMPLE I.**

Who came to Jesus?  
 Of what place were they?  
 What did they ask about the disciples?  
 What did the disciples not do?  
 What did he answer them?  
 What did he say God had commanded?  
 What is said about him who curseth his father  
 and mother?  
 What did they say?  
 What had they done to the commandment of  
 God?  
 How had they done it?  
 By what title did he address them?  
 Who had prophesied concerning them?  
 How did he say this people drew nigh unto  
 God?  
 How did they honour him?  
 What is said about their heart?  
 How did they worship?  
 What did they teach?  
 Whom did he call?  
 What did he tell them to do?  
 What does not defile a man?

What does defile him?  
 Who came to him?  
 What did they say?  
 What plant did he say should be rooted up?  
 Did he say that the Pharisees must be let alone?  
 What kind of leaders did he say they were?  
 If the blind lead the blind where shall both of them fall?  
 What did Peter say?  
 What did Jesus ask them about their understanding?  
 What did he next ask them?  
 From what do those things which proceed from the mouth come?  
 What do they do?  
 What things proceed from the heart?  
 What do these things do?  
 What does not defile a man?

#### EXAMPLE II.

For what purpose did the Scribes and Pharisees come to Jesus?  
 What is meant by tradition?  
 Why did the elders wash their hands when they eat bread?  
 What is it to transgress the commandments of God?  
 How had the Pharisees done it?  
 What is it to honour your father and mother?  
 What is it to curse them?  
 How did the Pharisees say that a person should be free from honouring his parents?

Why did our Lord give the Scribes and Pharisees the name of hypocrites?

Who was Esaias?

What is it to prophesy?

What is meant by their drawing nigh unto him with their mouth?

What is meant by their honouring him with their lips?

What is intended by their heart being far from him?

What proof have you that they worshipped him in vain?

What commandments of men had they taught for doctrines?

Why did he tell the multitude to hear and understand?

Why does not that which goeth into the mouth defile the man?

*Answer.* It has no effect upon the heart.

What is that which cometh out of the mouth and defileth the man?

What was the saying at which the Pharisees were offended?

Why were they offended at it?

What did our Lord mean by every plant which his heavenly Father had not planted?

*Answer.* That kind of religion and doctrine which was not from God: of this kind, were the traditions of the Pharisees.

What is meant by its being rooted up?

Why did Jesus say that the Pharisees were blind leaders?

What is meant by those being blind whom they led?

What is meant by their both falling into the ditch?

*Answer.* They fall into destruction together.

What parable did Peter ask him to declare to them?

Why did he ask him?

*Answer.* Because he and the apostles had been so dull they had not understood him. Had they any excuse for not understanding him?

What is that which entereth in at the mouth?

How do those things which proceed out of the mouth defile a person?

You read that out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, thefts, false witness and blasphemies—what kind of heart must it then be?

Why does not eating with unwashen hands defile a man?

#### EXAMPLE III.

Why did the Scribes and Pharisees think that the tradition of the elders ought not to be transgressed?

How should traditions be regarded if they be contrary to the word of God?

What promise is made to those who honour their father and mother? Ex. xx. 12.

Why cannot those expect to be blessed who speak ill of their parents?

What did he next ask them about the seven loaves and the baskets?

What did he say to them about their not understanding what he had spoken?

What did they then understand?

EXAMPLE II.

The Pharisees and Sadducees were enemies to each other—what do you learn from their coming *together* to tempt Christ?

What is meant by their tempting him?

Why did they wish that he would show them a sign from heaven?

What did he mean by telling them that the sign was not in the sky what would be the weather?

*Answer.* He meant that they were skillful in foretelling from certain signs what would be the weather.

What is meant by their not discerning the signs of the times?

Whom did he mean by a wicked and adulterous generation?

What was meant by the sign of the prophet Jonas?

What was the cause of the disciples forgetting to take bread?

What did our Lord mean by the leaven of the Pharisees and Sadducees?

*Answer.* Their hypocrisy, enmity, and vain traditions.

Why did he tell the disciples to beware of it?



about what did they reason among themselves? They supposed that our Lord had given them this caution, because they had forgotten to take bread—what does that show?

Why did he reprove them as being of little faith?

What do you learn from their not understanding nor remembering the loaves and baskets?

Or what did he reprove them?

Is he did not tell them plainly what he meant, how could they have understood him?

*Answer.* He repeated what he had already said, and compared it with a part of his former discourse.

#### EXAMPLE III.

What signs had Christ showed the Pharisees in proof that he is the Messiah?

How had they regarded them?

He had given them any other sign would they have more readily believed him?

Asking him for a sign, did they wish to be instructed by him or to ensnare him?

Why is it not necessary to have miracles or some persons from eternity to warn sinners to repent? Luke xvi. 31.

The Pharisees and Sadducees made just observations about the weather, but did not about the signs of the times or the reign of Christ—in what respect do sinners show  
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more reason in their worldly than their spiritual concerns?

What have they in their hearts while they live? Eccl. ix. 3.

Why did Jesus call the Pharisees and Sadducees a wicked and adulterous generation?

The prophet Jonas was typical of our Lord—where was he commanded to go and preach? Jonah i. 2.

Why was he commanded to preach there? Jonah i. 2.

What was his conduct after he had received this command? Jonah i. 3.

Can you give some account of God's dealings with him? Jonah i. 15—17.

The Pharisees did not discern the signs of the times—why do not sinners discern their opportunities for salvation?

Why was it necessary for our Lord to caution the disciples against the Pharisees and Sadducees?

For what purpose did he compare the opinions and practices of these men to leaven?

Would it have been a sin for the disciples to have eat with them? Luke vii. 36.

How were the five thousand once supplied with the five loaves?

For what purpose should we remember God's past kindness towards us?

What should you learn from his reproving them for their forgetfulness and want of truth?

He rebuked them for not understanding him.

Why do not men understand more clearly  
his instructions?  
Why should you understand divine truth?  
What must you do to understand it?

## LESSON XVII.

Matthew, Chap. xviii. Verses 1—14.

*Jesus teaches humility and shows his care for his  
people by the parable of lost sheep.*

### EXAMPLE I.

To whom did the disciples come?  
What did they say?  
Whom did Jesus call to him?  
Where did he find him?  
What did he tell them they must do or they  
could not enter the kingdom of heaven?  
What did he say about him who should hum-  
ble himself as that little child?  
What does he do who receives such a child in  
Christ's name?  
What would be better for him who should  
offend one of these little ones?  
Why did our Lord pronounce a wo upon the  
world?  
Must "it needs be that they come?"  
On whom did he pronounce wo?  
If your hand or foot offend you what must you  
do?

What is it better for you to do?

If your eye offend you what must you do?

In what way is it better for you to enter into life?

Whom did Christ tell his disciples not to despise?

What did he say their angels always do in heaven?

For what purpose has the Son of man come?

If a man has one of a hundred sheep which goes astray—what does he leave?

Where does he go?

What does he seek?

If he find it, over what sheep does he rejoice the most?

What is not the will of your Father in heaven?

#### EXAMPLE II.

What did the disciples mean by asking who was the greatest in the kingdom of heaven?

*Answer.* They had some ideas of a temporal kingdom and wished to know who would be the chief of it.

Why did Jesus set a little child in the midst of them?

What is it to be converted?

In what respect would he have them become as little children?

Why should they not enter the kingdom of heaven *without* being converted or becoming as little children?

What is it for a person to be humble like a little child?

What is meant by his being the greatest in the kingdom of heaven?

What is it to receive *one* such child in Christ's name?

*Answer.* It is to entertain an humble believer and be kind to him for Christ's sake.

Who are meant by "the little ones" who believe in Christ?

What is it to offend them?

Why would it be better for such a man to have a mill stone hanged about his neck and be cast into the sea?

*Answer.* That would be a milder punishment than would be inflicted upon him for offending one of these little ones.

Whom did our Lord intend by the world?

What are offences?

Why must it "needs be that they come?"

Why is a wo denounced against him by whom the offence cometh?

What is meant by your hand or foot offending you?

*Answer.* That which is dear to me and is the occasion of my sinning.

What is meant by cutting them off and casting them from you?

What is intended by entering into life halt or maimed?

*Answer.* It is to enter heaven having had those sins subdued which most easily beset us.

WHAT DID THE SERVANT DO?  
 How was the master of the house affected?  
 Where did he tell his servant to go?  
 Whom did he tell him to bring in?  
 What did the servant say?  
 Where did the Lord then tell him to go?  
 For what purpose was he to compel them  
 come in?  
 Who did the Lord say should not taste of  
 supper?  
 What did great multitudes do?  
 Did he turn and speak to them?  
 Who did he say could not be his disciple?  
 What can he not be who does not bear his  
 cross nor come after Christ?  
 If a man intend to build a tower, what does  
 he first do?  
 Why does he sit down and count the cost?  
 What does a king, who is going to make war  
 with another king, first do?  
 What must we forsake if we would be Christ's  
 disciples?

#### EXAMPLE II.

Who is intended by a certain man who made  
 a great supper?  
 What does this supper represent?  
 What is meant by his bidding many?  
 Who is intended by the servant whom he sent  
 at supper time?

*Answer.* The apostles or ministers of Christ

are represented by all things being ready?

What do you learn from their beginning to make excuse?

He asked to be excused, because he had bought a piece of ground, and wished to go and see it—why was not this a good excuse?

*Answer.* He might have put off going to see until another day.

What do you learn from the excuse of another, who wished to try the oxen which he had bought?

*Answer.* His excessive concern for the world. Many sinners, like him, have such a love for the world that they reject Christ's invitations.

Another said that he could not come, because he had married a wife—what answer should be given to this excuse?

*Answer.* He should have taken his wife with him.

What do you learn from the servant's coming and showing his lord these things?

*Answer.* Ministers will hereafter give an account of their labours—and they ought now to go to God and tell him about the results of their preaching.

What is meant by the master of the house being angry?

Who are meant by the poor, the maimed, the halt and the blind?

What do you learn from the servant's being ordered to go out *quickly*?

*Answer.* Ministers have no time to lose. The servant did as he had been commanded: what should that teach you?

What is meant by there being room?

What is represented by the servant's going into the highways and hedges?

*Answer.* The spread of the gospel among the Gentiles.

What is meant by his compelling them to come in?

None of those who had been bidden were taste of the supper—what does that show?

Why did great multitudes go with our Lord? What is it to come to him?

What did he mean by a man's hating his parents, wife and children, and his own life?

What is it to be his disciple?

What is meant by bearing the cross and coming after him?

What is a tower?

What is meant by a man's counting the cost?

What instruction does that give you?

What will be the consequence if he does not count the cost?

Why does a king, who is going to make war with another king, first consider what prospect he has of success?

With whom and what must those who would follow Christ make war?

What is meant by forsaking all that we have?



What purpose should we be Christ's disciples?

### EXAMPLE III.

How can you prove that Christ invites sinners to believe in him and be saved? Isa. xlv. 2. Matt. xi. 23.

What has he done to provide pardon for them?

How do those treat his invitations whose hearts are full of worldly business?

God calls us to any duty, is it right or wrong to make excuses for neglecting it?

When Christ invites sinners, why do they beg leave to continue in their sins?

What does the god of this world do to them? 2 Cor. iv. 4.

One who was invited had married a wife, and said that he could not come—what evil arises from having too much love for our relatives?

After Eve had given the forbidden fruit to Adam, what excuse did he make for his guilt? Gen. iii. 12.

Why will not the excuses of sinners for not becoming pious avail?

*Answer.* Because they are sinful, or not well founded.

Do these excuses harden or soften the heart? Can the soul be converted so long as they are retained?

Freedom was passed upon those who had been

bidden—what will be the doom of the  
who slight the loving kindness of Christ?  
What did God swear in his wrath concerning  
ungrateful Israel? Heb. iii. 18.  
How should sinners be compelled to come  
to the gospel feast?  
Why does the gospel oftener have a great  
effect upon the poor than upon the rich?  
The servant was to go out quickly—how  
why should we do whatsoever our  
hath cometh to do? Eccl. ix. 10.  
How do you know that there is room in the  
mercy of God for vile sinners?  
Why does the life of believers require  
denial?  
When ought you to forsake all for Christ?  
If you do not, what will be your portion  
hereafter?

## LESSON XXVI

Luke, Chap. xv. Verses 11—32.

*Parable of the prodigal son.*

### EXAMPLE I.

Whom did our Lord say a certain man had?  
What did the younger of them say to his  
father?  
What did his father divide to them?

For the younger son had gathered all together,  
 where did he take his journey?  
 What did he there waste?  
 When he had spent all, what arose in that land?  
 Did he begin to be in want?  
 To whom did he go and join himself?  
 Where did he send him?  
 For what purpose did he send him there?  
 What would he fain have done?  
 What did no man do?  
 When he had come to himself, what did he  
 say about his father's hired servants?  
 What did he resolve to do?  
 What would he say to him?  
 After he had arisen, to whom did he come?  
 Did his father see him when he was a great  
 way off?  
 How was he affected?  
 What did he do?  
 What did the son say to him?  
 What did the father tell his servants to bring  
 and put on him?  
 What did he tell them to put on his hand and  
 feet?  
 What did he tell them to do with the fatted  
 calf?  
 What did he say about eating and being merry?  
 What did he say about his son?  
 Did they begin to be merry?  
 Where was the elder son?  
 As he drew nigh to the house, what did he hear?  
 Whom did he call?  
 What did he ask him?

What did he say to him?

How was the son affected?

What would he not do?

What did his father do?

What did he tell his father he had done these many years?

What had he not transgressed?

What had he never given him?

As soon as this son had come, who had devoted his living with harlots, what had he done for him?

What did his father say to him?

What was it meet that they should do?

What did he say about his brother?

#### EXAMPLE II.

Who is meant by a certain man who had two sons?

*Answer.* God, who is the common Father of all mankind.

For what purpose did the younger son ask for the portion of goods which fell to him?

What should that teach you?

What do you learn from the father's dividing to them their living?

*Answer.* His kindness, and the kindness of God in giving blessings to the evil and unthankful.

What is represented by his son's taking a journey into a far country?

What do you learn from his wasting his substance in riotous living?

*Answer.* The sinner wastes his time, talents, property, and means of grace, in the service of sin.

What is represented by there being a mighty famine in that land?

*Answer.* The misery of sinners when they are thrown away their mercies.

Who is meant by a citizen of that country to whom he joined himself?

*Answer.* Satan.

What is represented by his sending him into the field to feed swine?

What do you learn from no man's giving unto him?

*Answer.* The sinner who has departed from God has no relief from any creature.

What is meant by his coming to himself?

What does that teach you?

What is represented by there being bread enough, and to spare, in his father's house?

What do you learn from his perishing with hunger?

*Answer.* The perishing state of the sinner.

What are we taught by his resolving to arise and go to his father?

What do you learn from his purpose to call him "Father?"

Why was he willing to be one of his hired servants?

What is represented by his arising and coming to his father?

You read that when his father saw him he had

compassion on  
neck and kisses  
What is meant  
heaven?

*Answer.* He himself.

What should we  
Why was he no  
What is meant  
servant was

*Answer.* The  
in which the  
Why did th  
on his

*Answer.*  
to

had served him these many years and had not broken his commandment?

*Answer.* His boasting spirit?

He complained that his father had never given him a kid—does that show that he had a great opinion of his *own* worthiness? Why did he mention the faults of his brother?

His father told him that he had always been with him, and all that he had was his—what does that teach you?

What is meant by its being *meet* that they should make merry?

*Answer.* It was proper, or right.

#### EXAMPLE III.

The prodigal son was weary of his father's government—how do you know that sinners are weary of God's laws?

Why do they wish to be removed from his sight?

How do sinners mispend their time and thoughts?

Have they any excuse for such conduct?

Why do not the things of this world satisfy their souls?

The prodigal son was a slave to a citizen of that country—how can you prove that sinners are the slaves of Satan? 1 John iii. 8.

How do you know that they have madness  
their hearts? Eccl. ix. 3.

This prodigal son was at length brought  
repentance—ought we to despair of the  
conversion of the vilest sinner?

His want made him come to himself—  
whom does the sinner think of going after  
he has tried different ways of relief?

Before he returned he considered upon it—  
what does that teach you?

He was just ready to perish—how do you  
know that God's enemies are in danger of  
perishing?

What promise is made to him who confesses  
and forsakes his sin? Prov. xxviii. 13.

What do you learn from his father's welcoming  
him?

How did he show his submission to his father?  
How do you know that mankind are lost?  
Rom. iii. 10—18.

What has Christ come to do for them? Matt.  
xviii. 11.

There was much joy when this son had re-  
turned—where is there joy over one sin-  
ner that repenteth?

What blessings do those enjoy who repent?  
The other son was angry because his father  
had been so kind to his brother—how  
ought we to feel if God give blessings to  
others which he does not to us?



**LESSON XXVII.****Luke, Chap. xvi. Verses 1—13.***The unjust steward.***EXAMPLE I.**

What did Jesus say to his disciples about a  
 certain rich man?  
 Of what was he accused to him?  
 Did he call him?  
 What did he say to him?  
 What question did the steward ask within  
 himself?  
 What had his lord taken from him?  
 What could he not do?  
 What did he resolve to do?  
 Whom did he call to him?  
 What did he say to the first?  
 What did he answer him?  
 What did he then tell him to do?  
 What did he say to another?  
 What answer did he give?  
 What did he tell him to do?  
 Whom did the lord commend?  
 Why did he do it?  
 Who are wiser than the children of light?  
 What did our Lord tell them to make to  
 themselves?

Why did he tell them to do it?  
 In what is he faithful who is faith-  
 which is least?  
 In what is he unjust who is unj-  
 which is least?  
 What did he say to them about th-  
 ing been faithful in the unright-  
 mon?  
 What did he further ask them:  
 faithful in that which is anothe-  
 Whom did he say no servant coi-  
 Why can he not do it?  
 Can we serve God and mam-

Who is m-

EXAMPLE

**Answer.** The misery of the wicked when  
 1. out of their stewardship?

2. he show his pride by saying that he was  
 ashamed to beg?

3. so did he mean would receive him into  
 their houses after he had been put out of  
 the stewardship?

4. that is it to be a debtor?

5. why did he call his lord's debtors to him?

6. or what purpose did he ask the first how  
 much he owed his lord?

7. why did he wish him to write fifty?

8. as that the reason why he told the other  
 to write fourscore?

9. or what purpose was the steward called un-  
 just?

10. how had he done wisely?

11. Who are meant by the children of this world?

12. in what respect are they wiser than the chil-  
 dren of light?

13. Who are the children of light?

14. What is meant by the mammon of unright-  
 teousness?

**Answer.** Worldly riches, which men greatly  
 love.

15. What is meant by the disciples failing?

**Answer.** Their death.

16. What is meant by these friends receiving them  
 into everlasting habitations?

17. What is the character of him who is faithful  
 in that which is least?

How do you know that he who is unjust  
the least, will be so in much?

What is it to be unfaithful in the unrighteous  
mammon?

What are intended by the true riches?

What is it to serve God?

What is it to serve mammon?

Why cannot both be served at the same time?

### EXAMPLE III.

Our Lord required the unjust steward to give  
an account of his stewardship—how do  
you prove that there will be a day in which  
God will call mankind to an account?  
Cor. v. 10.

Of what must they give an account?

What will the Lord then bring to light?

Cor. iv. 5.

Before whom will this account be given?

Will there ever be any other account after  
this has been given?

Can we tell at what hour we may be dismissed  
from our stewardship?

Who are those who may be said to have wasted  
their Lord's goods?

Will their account at the day of judgment be  
in their favour or against them?

Will they be able to render any excuse for  
their conduct?

What use should people make of their property?

do worldly men show their wisdom in obtaining this world's goods?

Could we imitate their wisdom in the concerns of our souls?

Our Lord spoke to the disciples about their failing. By it he meant their death. Who did the Psalmist say was his strength and portion when *his* heart and flesh failed? Psalms lxxiii. 26.

What did the apostle charge those who are rich in this world? 1 Tim. vi. 17.

What did he tell them to lay up in store for themselves? 1 Tim. vi. 19.

You read that he who is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much—what promise is made to those who are faithful unto death? Rev. ii. 10.

Our Lord has said ye cannot serve God and mammon—what evidence have you that it is your duty to serve God?

How should you serve him?

When ought you to begin to do it? Josh. xxiv. 15.

**LESSON X**

Luke, Chap. xvi. V

*Parable of the rich man***EXAMPLI**

In what was a certain rich man  
How did he fare every day  
What was the name of his steward  
Where was he laid?  
Of what was he full?  
What did he desire?  
What did the steward do?  
Did the master know?  
What was the result?

Why did he wish him to testify to them?  
 What did Abraham tell him that they had?  
 What reply did he make?  
 What did he say to them about their hearing  
 not Moses and the prophets?

## EXAMPLE II.

Have we any account that the rich man was  
 given up to fraud or vice?

What is meant by his faring sumptuously  
 every day?

What does the name of Lazarus signify?

*Answer.* Helpless, or the help of God?

Why was he laid at the rich man's gate?

What do you learn from his desiring to be fed  
 only with the crumbs which fell from the  
 rich man's table?

*Answer.* His poverty, gratitude, and sense  
 of his unworthiness.

You read that the dogs came and licked his  
 sores—what effect must that have had upon  
 him?

The beggar died—what is it to die?

What is meant by Abraham's bosom to which  
 the angels carried him?

*Answer.* The Jews understood it as denot-  
 ing the happiness of the righteous.

The angels carried him to heaven, have we  
 not reason to suppose that they carry other  
 christians there when they die?

What do you learn from the rich man's dying?  
 What is hell?

What does the case of the rich man  
concerning the state of the  
death?

What effect must the sight of  
Lazarus in his bosom, have?

Why did he call Abraham "Father?"

*Answer.* He did it by way of  
because he was the descendant

What do you learn from his  
have mercy upon him?

Why did he request Lazarus  
his finger and come to him  
other person?

*Answer.* He perhaps wished  
Lazarus if he came, or supposed  
kind he would be ready to



What did he wish him to testify to his five brethren?

What is meant by their having Moses and the prophets?

What effect did he think one would have upon them if he were to go from the dead?

What is it to repent?

Why did they need to repent?

What proof have you that the writings of Moses and the prophets, have sufficient motives to persuade sinners to flee from the wrath to come?

Are any other motives so weighty be offered?

#### EXAMPLE III.

Lazarus was a poor afflicted man—why do God's dear people often have great sufferings?

What must have been the character of the people to let such a godly man as Lazarus suffer?

How ought the rich man to have treated him?

What will the Judge say to those at the last day who had neglected the poor? Matt. xx. 41—46.

What proof have you that death makes no distinctions among mankind? Job. xxi. 26.

What respect was it a benefit for the beggar to die?

How do you know but his soul died with his body?

The angels took  
sent to minister  
What becomes of  
immediately after  
What is the condition  
death?

Will they, amid  
the righteous?  
Remember too that  
in Abraham's  
drop of water  
damned have  
ment?

What will the  
Why should  
your portion  
Was that

Will the damned be loved by the angels or  
be abhorred by them?  
How long will the smoke of their torment  
ascend? Rev. xiv. 11.

## LESSON XXIX.

Luke, Chap. xvii. Verses 1—10.

*Our Lord enjoins kindness to brethren, and the  
duty of faith.*

### EXAMPLE I.

What did our Lord say to the disciples about  
offences?

By whom did he pronounce a word?

What did he say would be *better* for him than  
to offend one of these little ones?

If a brother trespass against you, what must  
you do?

He repent, what must you do?

He trespass against you seven times in a  
day, and as many times turn, saying, I re-  
pent, what must you do?

What did the apostles say to our Lord?

They had faith as a grain of mustard seed,  
what did he say they might say to a sycamine  
tree?

What would it do?

If one of them had had a servant come in

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from ploughing, would  
down to meat?

What would he rather say?  
When would he tell him?  
Would he thank that ser-  
done the things which  
ed him?

After you have done all w  
commanded to do, wha

#### EXAMPLE

Who were our Lord's disci-  
What are offences?

Why is it impossible but o

*Answer.* Because the wi-  
so great.

Why would it be better for  
the sea, with a millstone  
than offend?

*Answer.* Because that w  
punishment than he would h

Who are meant by little one

thy brother trespass again

who is here intende

by his trespass

the apostles prayed that the Lord would increase their faith—what did they mean here by faith?

What purpose did the apostles pray that it might be increased?

Why did our Lord compare it to a grain of mustard seed?

Why had he had faith as a grain of mustard seed, and had told a sycamine tree to be planted into the sea, by whose power would it have been done?

After a servant has been ploughing, or feeding cattle in the field, and has returned home, he has still a work to do. He must wait at the table. Will our doing some duties excuse us from performing others?

Why should the servant, before he sits at meat himself, be to serve his master—why should we serve Christ before serving ourselves?

What do you learn from the servant's not deserving any thanks for doing what had been commanded him?

*Answer.* We do not merit God's favours by any of our good works.

Have we ever done all those things which God has commanded us to do?

Even if we had done them, why should we acknowledge ourselves to be unprofitable servants?

#### EXAMPLE III.

Why should we watch against giving offence?

For what purpose h  
his followers "litt  
At what are they eas  
If a brother trespass a  
rit should we rebul  
Should we go in comp  
his fault? Matt. xv  
If he will not hear u  
Matt. xviii. 16.  
If he will not hear *the*  
Matt. xviii. 17.  
If he repent, should w  
the injury?  
What feelings should  
wards each other?  
If we do not forgive me  
will not our heavenly  
15.  
To whom did our Lor  
forgiveness?  
The apostles prayed for  
who is the "author s  
" 2.

Exercise it

before or after we have done our work on earth?

Why ought not those who have done much for God to boast of it?

What is the cause of our unworthiness?

Why does not God stand in need of our services?

Why do you not merit his favour by your services, how can you be saved?

### LESSON XXX.

Luke, Chap. xviii. Verses 1—14.

*The importunate widow. The Pharisee and Publican.*

#### EXAMPLE I.

What did Jesus speak to them?

To what end did he speak it?

Who did he say was in a city?

What did he not do?

Who else was in that city?

To whom did she come?

What did she say?

Would he then do it?

What did he afterwards say within himself?

What did the Lord tell them to hear?

What did he say about God's avenging his own elect?

What will he do?



What did he say about  
To whom did he speak  
Where did he say to  
Who was one of the  
What was the other  
What did the Pharisee  
How often had he fasted  
Of what had he given  
Where did the publican  
What would he not do  
Upon what did he smile  
What did he say?  
Who went down to his neighbor  
than the other?  
What is said about every  
self?  
What is said about him

#### EXAMPLE

How should we pray?  
What is meant by men's  
What is the cause of the  
that are weary of this  
-ter c



**Answer.** She did not mean that the judge  
 ould pour revenge upon this adversary, but  
 t he should make him do justice to the  
 low?

Why would he not do it for a time?

Why did he afterwards do it?

How did this widow trouble him?

What is meant by his avenging her?

Why was this judge called unjust?

Who are meant by God's elect?

What is meant by his avenging them?

What is meant by their crying day and night  
 unto him?

**Answer.** They pray to him constantly, or  
 habitually?

What do you learn from his bearing long  
 with them?

What is here intended by the Son of man  
 coming?

**Answer.** It may mean his coming to plead  
 the cause of despised Christians against the  
 Jewish persecutors?

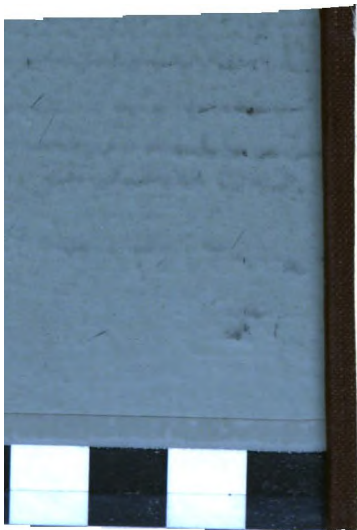
When he should come, did he expect to find  
 much faith?

Who were those who thought that they were  
 righteous and despised others?

Where was the temple?

Why did the Pharisee go there to pray?

**Answer.** Because it was a public place.



For what pur  
pray by him  
What do you  
that he was  
What opinion h  
Why did he mer  
in a week, and  
he had possess  
Why would not t  
to heaven?  
What is represent  
breast?  
What do you learn  
merciful to him a  
Why was he justified  
What is meant by a  
self?  
What is meant by his l  
What is meant by his h  
How shall he be exalte

EXAMPLE

How did the poor widow, who came to the judge, gain her point?

What should that teach you?

What is said about the effectual fervent prayer of the righteous? Jam. v. 16.

Does God require us to inquire of him if we wish for blessings? Ezek. xxxvi. 37.

Who wrestled in prayer the whole night and prevailed? Gen. xxxii. 24.

How can you prove God's readiness to hear prayer? Psalm xxviii. 6. Luke xi. 10.

What kind of prayer is his delight? Prov. xv. 8.

What had the widow, who came to the judge, to discourage her?

She could not come to him constantly, but at certain times—how often can we come to God by prayer?

You read that there were some who trusted in themselves that they were righteous and despised others—what is it to be righteous? Why was it wrong for them to trust in themselves?

The Pharisee and publican *both* went to the temple to pray—is there a mixture of holy and sinful worshippers in the Church of Christ?

Why do hypocrites pray?

Was there any sincerity in the thanks which

Why did he as  
What proof hav  
sinner?  
How do you kn  
God to send y  
The publican ac  
sinner—what p  
confesses his sin  
In what light did  
How will God exalt  
publican?  
Why should you be

LESSONS FOR THE  
THE Y.  
LESSON

Matthew 23

whom did he lay his hands?  
 at did he then do?  
 one come to him?  
 at did he ask Jesus?  
 at inquiry did Jesus make?  
 so did he say was good?  
 hat did he tell him he must do if he would  
 enter into life?  
 hat did the rich man then ask him?  
 hat did Jesus tell him were these command-  
 ments?  
 hat reply did the young man make?  
 hat did Jesus tell him he must sell to be-  
 come perfect?  
 to whom did he say that he must give?  
 What did he tell him that he should have?  
 What did he then tell him to do?  
 When the young man had heard that saying  
 how was he affected?  
 What had they?  
 into what did Jesus say that such a rich man  
 should hardly enter?  
 Can a camel go through the eye of a needle?  
 Could he not do it sooner than such a rich  
 man can be saved?

How do you know the  
presented to Christ?  
What is meant by  
them?

Why did they do it?  
What is meant by little  
Christ?

What is meant by the  
ing of such children?  
What did the laying of  
sent?

In what way did the you  
Christ, show his respect?

What is meant by eternal  
What do you mean by God  
What kind of life was that  
spoke?

What is it to keep God's  
What is it to

What is it to be perfect?  
 Why did Jesus tell him to sell his estate?  
 What reward did he promise him?  
 What is it to follow him?  
 What made the young man sorrowful?  
 What is it to enter the kingdom of God?  
 What respect is it more difficult for the rich  
 to enter than the poor?  
 What did our Lord compare a camel?  
 What did he compare the eye of a needle?  
 What made the disciples inquire who could  
 be saved?  
 What did Christ say was impossible with men?  
 What is meant by all things being possible  
 with God?

## EXAMPLE III.

Are all children members of the kingdom of  
 heaven?  
 Do the Scriptures mention any who became  
 pious in childhood? 1 Sam ii. 18. 2 Kings  
 xii. 2. 2 Tim. iii. 15.  
 Who laid his hands upon the sons of Joseph  
 while he blessed them? Gen. xlviii. 14.  
 What office had the young man who came to  
 Christ? Luke xviii. 18.  
 What way did he manifest his submission?  
 What way did he manifest his submission?  
 What way did he manifest his submission?

In what  
it?  
Did he  
obtain  
How was  
cxix.  
How was  
Rom.  
If there be  
appear  
What must  
lasting li  
Have you a  
mands?  
In what is t  
What made  
in such a  
Did Paul ha  
fore he u  
9. 14.  
What else



those who love the world have the love of  
 the Father in them? 1 John ii. 15.  
 Why can you not save yourself?  
 How will you prove that God can do all things?  
 Gen. xviii. 14. Numb. xi. 23.

## LESSON XXXII.

Matthew, Chap. xx. Verses 1—16.

*Parable of the labourers in the vineyard.*

### EXAMPLE I.

to whom did our Lord say the kingdom of  
 heaven was like?  
 What did this householder do?  
 How much did he agree to give the labourers  
 a day?  
 Where did he then send them?  
 At what hour did he go out?  
 Whom did he see?  
 Where were they?  
 What did he tell them to go?

What

When

What

ceiva

When t

he vi

Who can

What did

When the

they mu

How long

To whom

the hous

Did he ans

What did he

For what did

him?

What did he to

What did he sa

What did he as

to do?

What did he ask

Who did he say

Who did he say th

Are many called?

Are man

What did they say to him?  
 Where did he tell them to go?  
 What did he tell them that they  
 receive?

When the even was come what did he  
 do in the vineyard tell his steward to do?  
 What came?  
 Did they receive?  
 They had received it, against what  
 murmur?

What did they say these last had  
 done? Did they say that the good  
 house had made these last equal  
 to one of them?  
 He said about doing him wrong  
 and he said that he

tell him to do  
 say he would  
 ask if it were

ask about his  
 the last should

*Answer.* God has a work in which he en-  
 gages men.

What do you understand by his vineyard?

*Answer.* The Church of Christ.

What do you learn from his agreeing with the  
 labourers to pay them for each day?

*Answer.* God will reward all those who  
 labour for him.

The householder hired his labourers but for a  
 day—what should that teach you?

*Answer.* The short time in which we can la-  
 bour for God.

He went out and saw others standing idle in  
 the market place—do sinners stand idle  
 until they be engaged in the work of the  
 Lord?

What is represented by his going at the third  
 hour to call them into his vineyard?

*Answer.* God calls some into his kingdom  
 shortly after they have passed the period of  
 youth.

What do you learn from their going their way?

*Answer.* Their obedience.

Who are meant by those whom he sent into the  
 vineyard about the sixth and ninth hour?



What do you learn from his promise  
should receive *whatever he will*?

What is represented by the *vineyard*?

Answer. The period of death.

What is meant by the lord of the vineyard  
warding the labourers for their hire?

That the first who had come, sup-  
posed they should receive more?

Did they murmur against the  
house?

Is meant by his making them  
who had borne the burden and  
heat of the day?

What do you have you that he had done  
for them?

He had given them rest.

What do you learn from his purpose  
to the first?

His firmness or unchangeableness  
it by its being lawful to  
will with his own?

Now that it is lawful to  
by the eye being evil?

That God is good?

What do you learn from his calling  
into his vineyard?

When will those  
who are in the vineyard cease

In what service are those engaged who are now  
labouring for him?

Who may be called idlers?

Why should we do what we find to do with  
our might? Eccl. ix. 10.

What does God look for his vineyard to bring  
forth? Isa. v. 2.

What promise is made to those who are faith-  
ful unto death? Rev. ii. 10.

The householder employed his labourers for a  
day—is the life of man compared to a day?

Job xiv. 6.

What effect ought the shortness of life to have  
upon us?

He promised them a reward for their labour—  
will God reward his people because they  
deserve it or, that he may show his grace

Some were employed in the vineyard early in  
the morning. God often converts those who  
are young—who are mentioned in the Scrip-  
tures as having become pious in their youth

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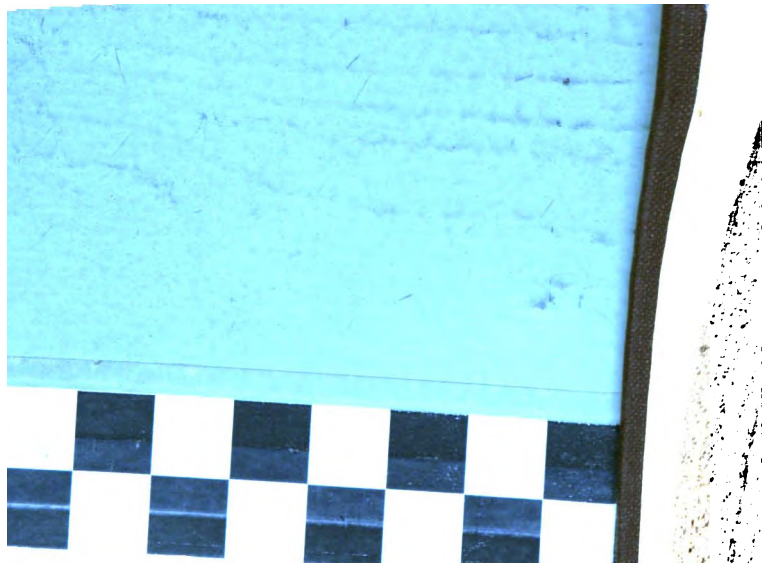
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tures as having become pious in their youth



wages to the last who had engaged  
 did to the first?  
 One of them complained, but the house  
 told him that he had done him no wrong  
 what proof have you that God will  
 do that which is right?  
 Why have we not reason to complain  
 convert some while he passes by?  
 What should be said to those who complain  
 of God's dealings? Rom. ix. 20.  
 If God give certain blessings to others  
 he does not give us, how should we  
 towards him?

### LESSON XXXIII.

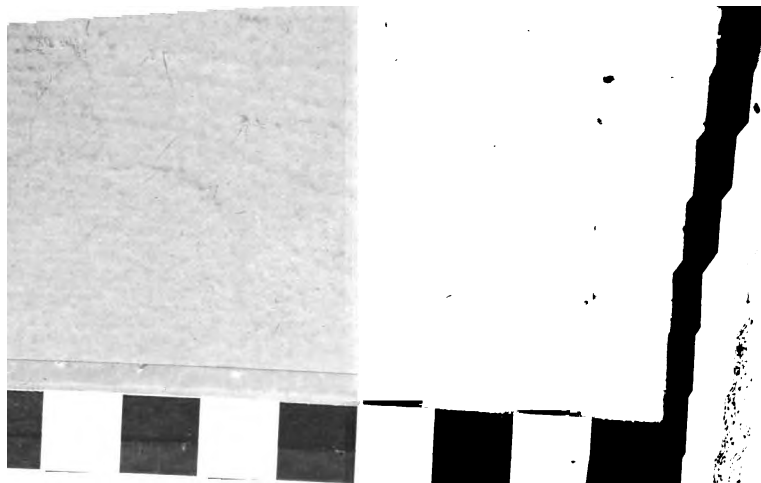
John, Chap. viii. Verses 12—30.

Our Lord discourses to the Jews concerning  
 himself.

#### EXAMPLE I.

What did Jesus say that he was?

After what did they judge?  
 Did he say that he judged no man?  
 Was he alone?  
 Who was with him?  
 What did he say was written in their law?  
 Of whom did he bear witness?  
 Who else bore witness of him?  
 What did they say to him?  
 Whom did Jesus tell them that they had not  
 known?  
 If they had known him whom else would they  
 have known?  
 Where did Jesus speak these words?  
 What did no man do?  
 What had not yet come?  
 Where did Jesus tell them that he would go?  
 What should they do?  
 Whither could they not come?  
 What did the Jews say?  
 From whence did he tell them that they were?  
 From whence was he?  
 Of what were they?  
 Was he of this world?  
 How did he tell them that they should die?





What did Jesus say to them?  
 Who did he say was with him?  
 What things did Christ always do?  
 As he spake these words, what did he say?

## EXAMPLE II.

What is meant by Christ's being the world?

*Answer.* He is the Fountain of all light, and spiritual knowledge.

What is it for a person to follow him?

What is meant by his not walking in darkness?

What is intended by his having the life?

*Answer.* The knowledge of God, which he be to him the light of spiritual and eternal life.

Why did the Pharisees say that our Lord's record was not true?

*Answer.* Because he had borne record of himself.

How did he prove to them that his record was true?

What did they judge?

How did he bear witness of himself? In what manner had the Father borne witness of him? Matt. iii. 17.

Why did they ask him who was his Father? What is meant by their not knowing his Father?

How could they, by knowing him, have known his Father?

Where was the treasury in which Jesus hid these words?

Why did no man lay hands on him?

What hour had not yet come?

What did our Lord mean by saying he would go his way?

*Answer.* He would depart from them to abandon them.

What is meant by their seeking him?

*Answer.* They would seek to persecute him, or would inquire after false Christs.

Why would they die in their sins?

Where was he going where they could not come?

The Jews asked if he would kill himself. What does that show?

*Answer.* That they ridiculed his testimony.

*With what spirit did they sit in his world, without the sun, would it was?*

*From what beginning had he told us—what would it be without (*

*he was?*

*What things had he to say and to—what purpose should we follow (*

*them?*

*Answer. Charges of wickedness. Who are said to hear his voice and fo*

*Who had sent him?*

*As the Father is true, must not the Father be qualified to judge concerning*

*which Christ had heard of him be*

*Why did they not understand that? Of Christ's record?*

*spoken to them of the Father?*

*Answer. Because their blindness was so great.*

*What is meant by their lifting up the man?*

*Who should they then know that Christ was?*

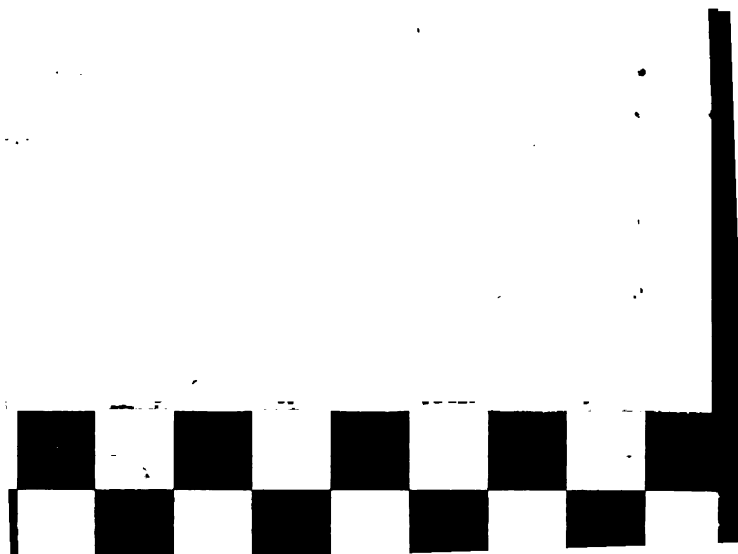
*What is meant by his doing nothing of himself?*

*Answer. He did nothing of himself, but told them that they should di*

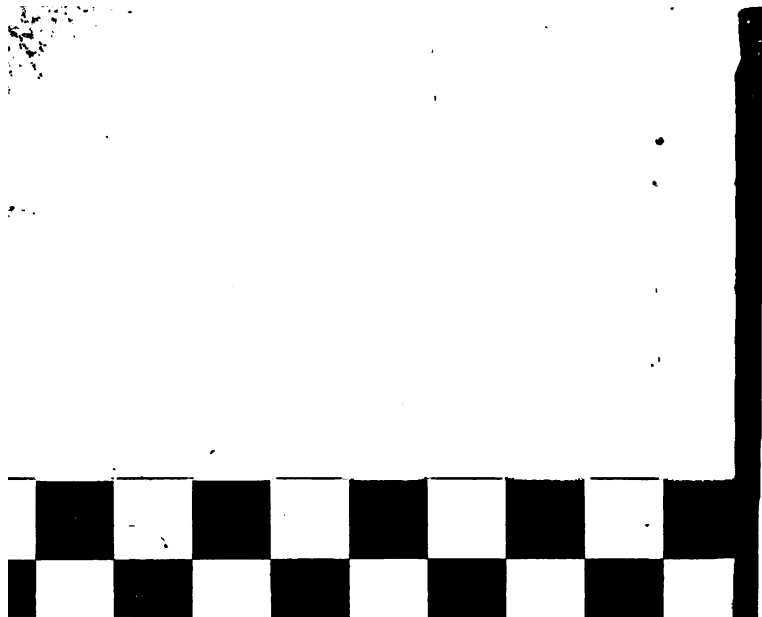
*the Father; for he and the Father are one. sins—what must then be their co*

*Christ had always done those things which eternity?*

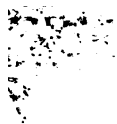
*pleased him—what things please him? What do the scriptures say about*

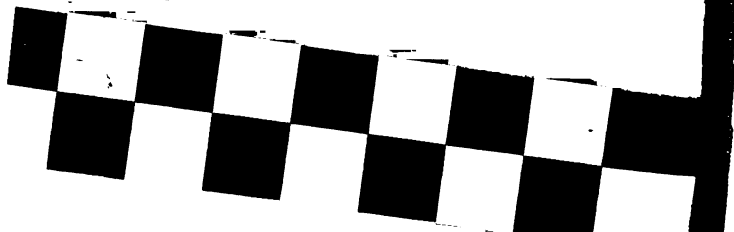














read that John came to the Jews in a way of righteousness—can you give some account of his life? Matt. iii. 1—5.

Why rejected him, what does that show?

What should we learn from publicans and harlots becoming pious?

Why did the Jews treat the prophets and those whom God had sent to them? Matt. xxiii.

7.

What should pious people do as they ought, what must they expect from the wicked?

Why ought the Jews to have treated the warnings which the prophets gave them?

Why ought we to treat the message of God's ministers?

What kind of conduct should we think the Jews would have shown to our Lord?

What should we learn from the blessings of the gospel being taken from them?

Why do many "stumble at the word?" 1 Pet. ii. 8.

Why is the Lord called "a Stone," and was rejected by the Jews, or builders—how long have you rejected him?

Why is the stone becoming the head of the corner—how do you know that Christ will reign over the kingdoms of the world? Rev. xi. 15.

What can you do to promote his kingdom?

What proof have you that it is going forward?

What will be done to all those who hate it?

Luke xix. 27.

**LESSON XXXVII.**

Matthew, Chap. xxii. Verses 1—14.

*Parable of the wedding garment.***EXAMPLE I.**

How did Jesus again speak to the people?  
 To whom did he say the kingdom of heaven  
 was like?

What had this king made?

Whom did he send forth?

Why did he send them forth?

Would those who were bidden come?

Whom did he again send forth?

What were they to tell those who were bidden?

How did they treat the invitation?

Where did they go?

Whom did the remnant take?

How did they treat them?

When the king had heard of it, how was he  
 affected?

Whom did he send forth?

What did these armies do to the murderers?

What did they do to the city?

What did he say to his servants concerning  
 the wedding?

Who did he say were not worthy?

Where did tell them to go?

Whom did he tell them to bid to the marriage?

re did these servants go?  
 m did they gather together?  
 h whom was the wedding furnished?  
 n the king had come in to see the guests,  
 hat man did he there see?  
 t did he say to him?  
 r was the man affected?  
 at did the king tell the servants to do with  
 m?  
 t shall there be?  
 many called?  
 there few or many chosen?

## EXAMPLE II.

y did our Lord speak to the people by  
 arables?  
 at do you mean by "the kingdom of hea-  
 en?"  
 o is meant by the king?  
*answer.* God the Father?  
 o is meant by his Son?  
*answer.* Jesus Christ.  
 o are intended by his servants whom he  
 nt forth?  
 o are meant by those who were bidden?  
 at is represented by the servants calling--  
 hem to this wedding?  
 at do you learn from their refusing to  
 ome?  
 o are intended by the other servants who  
 vere sent forth?

What is represented by t  
his dinner and having a  
What is meant by those  
making light of it?  
Why did they do it?  
What do you learn from o  
and another to his mer  
Who are meant by the re  
What is represented by t  
vants and slaying them  
What is meant by the kin  
He sent forth his armie  
murderers and burne  
what does this punish  
*Answer.* To the destru  
Why were not those who  
What is intended by the  
the high ways and bid  
marriage?  
What do you learn from  
who were both bad and  
Who were the guests with  
was furnished?  
What is represented by  
with them?  
It was the custom in the  
provide suitable garme  
guests. If any one ap  
sion without this dress  
the master of the feast.  
the wedding garment?  
Why was the man who ha  
garment speechless?

at is meant by his being cast into outer  
 arkness?  
 what account shall there be weeping and  
 gnashing of teeth?  
 whom are many called?  
 at is meant by there being but few chosen?

## EXAMPLE III.

at does the dinner which the king pre-  
 pared, represent?  
 to are now invited to come to this feast?  
 w do you know that Christ is ready to wel-  
 come those who feel their need of him?  
 A feast is often given as a sign of love or  
 friendship—could there have been a gospel  
 feast if Christ had not died?  
 sinners can *read* the gospel, why is it ne-  
 cessary that ministers should *preach* it?  
 we are slothful and do not receive it, Christ  
 still sends us his invitations—what does that  
 show?  
 hat is it to come to him?  
 why do not sinners oftener come to him?  
 they make light of his invitation by think-  
 ing too much of worldly things?  
 hat excuses do they make?  
 he messengers whom he sent, were cruelly  
 treated and slain—how were the apostles  
 treated? 1 Cor. iv. 13.  
 hat effect should his destroying that city  
 have upon all those who oppose him?  
 bu have been told that he invites you—

whose fault will it be then if you first  
perish?

As the Jews rejected him he sent the gospel  
to the Gentiles—how do you know that  
kingdom will spread even though men  
oppose it? Dan. ii. 44.

Will he be glorious though the Jews reject  
him? Isa. xlix. 5.

Those who went out gathered as many as they  
found both bad and good—what should they  
teach the ministers of the gospel?

What do you learn from one of the guests  
having on a wedding garment?

The king came in to see the guests—does  
Christ always see those among assemblies  
who are his enemies?

What effect should that truth have upon us?

When will the conduct of hypocrites be  
brought clearly to light?

What will be their portion?

## LESSON XXXVIII.

Matthew, Chap. xxv. Verses 1—13.

*Parable of the five wise and five foolish virgins*

### EXAMPLE I.

To whom did our Lord say the kingdom of  
heaven was like?

What did they take?

When did they go forth to meet?  
 Where five of them wise?  
 What was the character of the other five?  
 What did those who were foolish take?  
 What did they not take with them?  
 What did the wise take?  
 While the bridegroom tarried, what did they  
 all do?  
 What was made at midnight?  
 What was that cry?  
 What did all those virgins do?  
 What did the foolish say to the wise?  
 What did the wise answer them?  
 To whom did they tell them to go and buy?  
 While they went to buy who came?  
 Who went in with him to the marriage?  
 What is said about the door?  
 Who came afterwards?  
 What did they say?  
 What did he say about his not knowing them?  
 What did Jesus tell them to do?  
 Why did he tell them to watch?

## EXAMPLE II.

Who are meant by the ten virgins?  
 What is represented by their taking their  
 lamps?  
 Who is meant by the bridegroom?  
 Answer. Jesus Christ.  
 Why were five of them said to be "wise?"  
 Why were five of them called "foolish?"

What is meant by the foolish taking lamps  
but no oil, with them?

What is meant by the wise taking oil  
for their lamps?

What is represented by the bridegroom's  
coming?

We read that they all slumbered and slept  
what does that show?

What is represented by a cry being made  
*midnight*, that they must go and meet  
the bridegroom?

What is meant by their arising, and trimming  
their lamps?

Why did the foolish wish the wise to get  
some of their oil?

What is meant by their lamps going out?  
Why did they go out?

The wise answered, "Not so, lest there be  
not enough for us and you."—Must the  
foolish who would be saved have grace of their  
own?

You read that while they went to buy, the  
bridegroom came—what does that tell  
you?

Who were those who were ready?

What is meant by their going in with him  
to the marriage?

Why was the door then shut?

What do you learn from the other virgins  
treating their Lord to open to them?

What is meant by his answer that he did not  
know them?



It is it to watch?

It is meant by the Son of man's coming?

### EXAMPLE III.

Ten virgins went forth to meet the bride-room—what must be our characters to be ready to meet Christ at his second coming? Five of them were wise, and five were foolish—how do you know that there are false professors in the church of Christ? Matt. xiii. 26.

What way do they show that they are foolish?

What is meant by the vessels in which the wise took oil?

Answer. Their hearts.

The oil also represents grace, how ought these virgins to have conducted while their bridegroom tarried?

Christ is to come again to judge the world, is it right to be careless, or to slumber?

There was a cry made at midnight—will his second coming be generally looked for, or will it be sudden? 2 Pet. iii. 10.

In what manner will he come? 1 Thess. iv. 16.

The foolish arose as well as the wise and trimmed their lamps—does that show their self-confidence, or their opinion of their own goodness?

Their lamps went out—what will finally be—

come of the hope of the hypocrite?  
viii. 13, 14.

They wished the wise to give them of the oil—why will hypocrites hereafter wish to be in the condition of true christians?

Will their wish be gratified?

What effect will their eternal separation from true christians have upon them?

Why will not those who are saved afford the same comfort?

For what purpose should we all examine our own hearts?

While these foolish virgins went out to the bridegroom came. They had put off their great work, and had now no time in which to do it—what should you learn from this example?

Those who had been ready went in with the bridegroom to the marriage—what promise have you that believers will hereafter receive with Christ? 2 Cor. v. 8. 2 Tim. ii. 12.

Against whom will the door of mercy be ever shut?

The foolish virgins came when it was too late—who is mentioned as finding no place for repentance, though he had sought it carefully with tears? Heb. xii. 16, 17.

We are commanded to watch—for what purpose should we do it?

**LESSON XXXIX.****Matthew, Chap. xxv. Verses 14—30.***Parable of the talents.***EXAMPLE I.**

whom did our Lord say the kingdom of  
 heaven was likened?  
 whom did he call to him?  
 what did he deliver to them?  
 how many talents did he give to one?  
 how many did he give to another?  
 how many to another?  
 what did he give to every man?  
 what did he then do?  
 what did he who had received the five talents  
 do?  
 how many did he gain who had received two?  
 what did he do who had received one?  
 after a long time what did the lord of those  
 servants do?  
 how many talents did he bring who had re-  
 ceived five?  
 what did he say?  
 how did his lord address him?  
 what did he who had received two talents  
 say?  
 how many did he say he had gained besides  
 them?

Did his lord address him as having done well?  
Over what did he say that he had been faithful?

Over *what* did he say he would make him ruler?

Into what did he tell him to enter?

What did he who had received the one talent say?

What character did his lord call him?

What did he tell him he knew?

What did he tell him he ought to have done?

What would his lord have then received?

Did he command the talent to be taken from him?

To whom did he command it to be given?

What did he say should be done to him that hath?

What shall he have?

What shall be taken from him who hath none?

What did he say about the unprofitable servant?

#### EXAMPLE II.

Who is meant by a man travelling into a far country?

*Answer.* Jesus Christ.

What is meant by it?

Who are intended by his servants?

He delivered unto them his goods—should this teach us that we receive all our blessing from him?

it is meant by the talents which he gave them?

What is represented by his giving a different number of talents to each servant?

What is meant by his giving to each according to his several ability?

What is meant by him who had five talents trading with them?

What do you learn from his making other five talents?

What other servant had received but two, yet he gained other two—what should that teach you?

What is represented by the servant who hid his talent in the earth?

What is it to reckon?

What do you learn from the lord of those servants coming and reckoning with them?

The first servant being called stated the improvement which he had made—what does that represent?

What respect had his servant been good and faithful?

What is meant by his making him a ruler over many things? Rev. iii. 21.

What is meant by his entering into the joy of his lord?

Should we like the servant who had two talents, be willing to own that our blessings are delivered to us by God?

Should we like him acknowledge with gratitude any improvements we have made of them?

Why did his lord tell him that he had done well?

What did he who had one talent mean by saying that his lord was a hard man?

Does this show the evil opinion which he had of his lord?

Why was he afraid?

What is meant by his hiding his talent in the earth?

In what respect had he been a wicked and slothful servant?

Why ought the servant to have put his money to the exchangers?

Who are meant by the exchangers?

Why did his lord command the talent to be taken from him?

What shall be given to every one who has grace?

What shall be taken from him who has none?

*Answer.* That which he seemed to have.

Why was this servant called "unprofitable"?

What is meant by his being cast into outer darkness?

What are represented by weeping and gnashing of teeth?

### EXAMPLE III.

Talents were given to the servants to improve—what has Christ committed to us which we should improve?

For what purpose should we improve them?

are we accountable for any talents or opportunities which we do not have?

These servants except one, went and traded.

A tradesman is one who follows his trade as his business. Why should we devote our time, talents and property to God as if it were our whole business?

These servants met with success—what does the hand of the diligent do? Prov. x. 4.

What is required in stewards? 1 Cor. iv. 2.

Why is more to be expected from those who have the greatest talents than from others?

What ought the servant who had but one talent to have done?

Others have greater opportunities for serving God than we have, is it any excuse why we should not serve him?

The servants were called to an account—before whose judgment seat shall we all stand? Rom. xiv. 10.

Who will give an account to him? Rom. xiv. 12.

By what rule will Christ render to every man? Rom. ii. 6.

What will he render to those who by patient continuance in well doing have sought for glory and immortality? Rom. ii. 7.

What will he render to those who have not obeyed the truth, but have obeyed unrighteousness? Rom. ii. 8, 9.

What honour will he bestow upon those who have been faithful? Rev. iii. 21.

They will enter into the joy of their lord—  
 what will be the cause of that joy?  
 The slothful servant hid his talent in the earth—  
 —will those have any excuse who waste  
 their time and talents in the service of sin?  
 He had a wrong opinion concerning his lord—  
 what opinion do sinners have concerning  
 the way of the lord? Ezek. xviii. 25.  
 The servant was slothful—is slothfulness for-  
 bidden? Rom. xii. 11. Heb. vi. 12.  
 He was sentenced to be cast into outer dark-  
 ness—into what chains are the angels who  
 fell, delivered? 2 Pet. ii. 4.  
 Who will for ever be the companions of these  
 evil angels?

## LESSON XL.

Matthew, Chap. xxv. Verses 31—46.

### *The Last Judgment.*

#### EXAMPLE I.

When the Son of man shall come in his glory,  
 who will come with him?  
 Where shall he sit?  
 Who shall be gathered before him?  
 How will he separate them one from another?  
 Where will he set the sheep?  
 Where will he place the goats?



**What shall the King say to them on the right hand?**

**When he had been hungry, what had they given him?**

**When he had been thirsty, what had they given him?**

**When he had been a stranger, what had they done?**

**When he had been naked, what had they done?**

**When he had been sick, what had they done?**

**When he had been in prison, what had they done?**

**What will the righteous answer him?**

**What shall the King answer them?**

**What will he then say to those on the left hand?**

**When he had been hungry, what had they not given him?**

**When he had been thirsty, what had they not given him?**

**When he had been a stranger, what had they not done?**

**When he had been naked, what had they not done?**

**When he had been sick, and in prison, what had they not done?**

**What shall they then answer him?**

**What will he answer or say to them?**

**Where shall the wicked then go?**

**Where shall the righteous go?**

## EXAMPLE II.

What is meant by the Son of man coming in his glory?

Why will the holy angels come with him?  
Matt. xxiv. 31.

What is meant by his sitting upon the throne of his glory?

For what purpose shall all nations be gathered before him?

Why will he separate them one from another?

Who are intended by the sheep?

Why will he place them on his right instead of his left hand?

*Answer.* He will do it as a token of their acceptance and honour.

Who are intended by the goats?

For what purpose will he place them on his left hand?

What is represented by his telling those on the right hand to come?

*Answer.* That they are welcome.

Why will he call them the blessed of his Father?

What will be the kingdom which had been prepared for them?

What is meant by their inheriting it?

What is meant by the foundation of the world, from which it had been prepared?

What is represented by his having been hungry, thirsty, naked, sick, and in prison?

*Answer.* Some of his followers were once

**a** this poor and afflicted condition. He is represented as taking upon him their circumstances.

**W**hat is meant by their having given him meat and drink and visited him?

*Answer.* They had with a spirit of love, relieved his poor suffering followers.

**W**hy will the righteous inquire when they had seen him in this state, and had done these things?

*Answer.* It will be because they will not be conscious that their poor services deserve such notice, and such a rich reward.

**H**e will tell them, "Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."—Who are here intended by his brethren?

**H**ow could they have done it for Christ if they had done it to one of the least of his brethren?

*Answer.* They had done it out of love to him?

**W**hy will he tell those on the left hand to depart?

**F**or what purpose will he address them as cursed?

*Answer.* Because they will lie under the curse of the divine law which they had ever broken.

**W**hat is represented by the everlasting fire into which he will tell them to depart?

**W**ho are meant by the devil's angels?

What is represented by his having been hungry, thirsty, naked, sick, and in prison?  
 What is meant by their not having given him meat and drink and visited him?  
 Why will they ask when they had seen him in this condition and had not done these things?

*Answer.* They will do it as an excuse or to free themselves from guilt.

Who is meant by one of the least of these to whom they had not done it?

What will be that everlasting punishment into which they shall go?

What will be that life eternal into which the righteous shall enter?

#### EXAMPLE III.

Who will be the judge at the day of judgment?

By what signal will the dead be raised? 1 Cor. xv. 52.

Who is the Resurrection and the Life?

What will become of the dead who had slept in the sea? Rev. xx. 13.

What will be done to those who shall be found alive? 1 Thess. iv. 17.

What shall this corruptible and this mortal do? 1 Cor. xv. 53.

In what had the body been sown? 1 Cor. xv. 42, 43.

In what condition will it be raised?

to what resurrection will those who have done good come forth? John v. 29.

to what will those who have done evil awake?

Dan. xii. 2.

Why will no one be able to escape the notice of his judge?

Could Christ discern between the righteous and wicked if he were not God?

What is said about the righteous shining forth? Matt. xiii. 43.

What kind of inheritance will then be given them? 1 Pet. i. 4.

The good works which they had performed on earth will be brought to view—with what motives had they performed them?

Will it be seen that by these works they had merited heaven?

How can they then be saved?

Our Lord is represented as taking upon himself the circumstances of his poor and afflicted followers—what should that teach you?

Can we have any love to him if we are unwilling to deny ourselves to relieve them?

What shall we not lose if we give them a cup of cold water in the name of a disciple? Matt. x. 42.

What reason have you to suppose that you shall be among the righteous at the day of judgment?

On what will the wicked call to fall upon them? Rev. vi. 16.

Into what place will they be sent?

Will they have a sight of those in heaven  
Luke xiii. 28.

Will God and all holy beings love or abhor  
them?

What effect will the remembrance of their  
former deeds have upon them?

Why will they not expect to be relieved from  
their torments?

Who will be their companions?

What will be the cause of their regret?

How long will their misery continue? Rev.  
xiv. 11. Matt. v. 26. Mark ix. 44.

What course should sinners now take to es-  
cape this misery?

Why will you not then immediately do it?

## SCRIPTURE LESSONS,

*lected for a second annual course of Instruction.*

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### LESSONS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF THE YEAR.

Lesson 1. John, Chap. iii. Verses 1—21.  
Christ's conversation with Nicodemus.

Lesson 2. Luke, Chap. iv. Verses 16—32. Je-  
sus preacheth in Nazareth from Isaiah, for  
which the Jews endeavour to cast him from  
a precipice.

Lesson 3. Matt. Chap. v. Verses 1—16. Christ's  
sermon on the mount—Christians called  
the salt of the earth, and the light of the  
world.

Lesson 4. Matt. Chap. v. Verses 17—32. Our  
Lord maintains the law, shows how an of-  
fending brother should be treated, and ex-  
plains the seventh commandment.

Lesson 5. Matt. Chap. v. Verses 33—48.  
Swearing forbidden—kindness and beneve-  
lence enjoined.

Lesson 6. Matt. Chap. vi. Verses 1—18. Our  
Lord addresses his hearers concerning cha-  
rity, prayer, and fasting.

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**Lesson 7. Matt. Chap. vi. Verses 19—34**  
 Christ teacheth us where to lay up our treasure—shows that we cannot serve God and the world, and instructs us to trust in divine Providence.

**Lesson 8. Matt. Chap. vii. Verses 1—14**  
 Christ forbids hypocrisy, encourages his hearers to pray, and to enter in at the strait gate.

**Lesson 9. Matt. Chap. vii. Verses 15—29.**  
 Our Lord cautions his hearers against false teachers, and against making a false profession of religion.

**Lesson 10. Matt. Chap. xiii. Verses 1—12**  
 Parable of the Sower.

## LESSONS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF THE YEAR.

**Lesson 11. Luke, Chap. xi. Verses 14—26**  
 Christ accused of casting out devils by Beelzebub, and his reply.

**Lesson 12. Matt. Chap. xiii. Verses 44—52**  
 Parables of the treasure, pearl and net.  
 The Jews offended with Christ on account of his low parentage and manner of life.

**Lesson 13. John, chap. v. Verses 17—30**  
 Christ teaches that he is divine and the Judge of all men.



Lesson 14. John, Chap. v. Verses 31—47.  
Our Lord speaks concerning the witnesses  
for his person and doctrine, and reproves  
the people for their unbelief.

Lesson 15. Matt. Chap. xv. Verses 1—20.  
Christ reproves the Pharisees and shows to  
the multitude what things are defiling.

Lesson 16. Matt. Chap. xvi. Verses 1—12. Je-  
sus answers those who require a sign from  
heaven, and warns his hearers to beware of  
the Pharisees.

Lesson 17. Matt. Chap. xviii. Verses 1—14.  
Jesus teaches humility, and shows his care  
for his people by the parable of lost sheep.

Lesson 18. Matt. Chap. xviii. Verses 21—35.  
Peter's question how often he should for-  
give his brother—Christ's instruction about  
brotherly love.

Lesson 19. Luke, Chap. x. Verses 25—37. A  
lawyer inquires what he must do to inherit  
eternal life; Jesus refers to the law of God,  
and shows him by the example of a good  
Samaritan, who is his neighbour.

Lesson 20. Luke, Chap. xi. Verses 37—54.  
Our Lord denounces woes against the Pha-  
risees and lawyers.

## LESSONS FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF THE YEAR.

**Lesson 21.** Matt. Chap. xiii. Verses 24-30.  
Parable of the tares in the field—the growth of mustard seed and leaven.

**Lesson 22.** Luke, Chap. xii. Verses 1-13.  
Our Saviour teaches his hearers to have confidence in God—and warns them to beware of covetousness.

**Lesson 23.** Luke, Chap. xii. Verses 35-48.  
Our Lord teaches his hearers to be ready for his coming.

**Lesson 24.** Luke, Chap. xiii. Verses 23-35.  
Our Lord answers the question, whether there be few that be saved, and laments over Jerusalem.

**Lesson 25.** Luke, Chap. xiv. Verses 16-30.  
The Parable of the great supper, and the terms of being Christ's disciples.

**Lesson 26.** Luke, Chap. xv. Verses 11-32.  
Parable of the Prodigal Son.

**Lesson 27.** Luke, Chap. xvi. Verses 1-13.  
The unjust steward.

**Lesson 28.** Luke, Chap. xvi. Verses 19-31.  
Parable of the rich man and Lazarus.

**Lesson 29.** Luke, Chap. xvii. Verses 1-17.  
Our Lord enjoins kindness to brethren, and the duty of faith.

**Lesson 30.** Luke, Chap. xviii. Verses 1-11.  
The importunate widow. The Pharisee and Publican.

## LESSONS FOR THE LAST QUARTER OF THE YEAR.

Lesson 31. Matt. Chap. xix. Verses 13—26.  
Christ blesseth little children. The rich  
man's question what he should do to be  
saved.

Lesson 32. Matt. Chap. xx. Verses 1—16.  
Parable of the labourers in the vineyard.

Lesson 33. John, Chap. viii. Verses 12—30.  
Our Lord discourses to the Jews concern-  
ing himself.

Lesson 34. John, Chap. x. Verses 1—18.  
Christ the good shepherd.

Lesson 35. Luke, Chap. xix. Verses 11—27.  
The nobleman's kingdom.

Lesson 36. Matt. Chap. xxi. Verses 28—46.  
Parable of the two sons and the wicked  
husbandmen. Our Lord is called the  
stone which the builders rejected.

Lesson 37. Matt. Chap. xxii. Verses 1—14.  
Parable of the wedding garment.

Lesson 38. Matt. Chap. xxv. Verses 1—13.  
Parable of the ten virgins.

Lesson 39. Matt. Chap. xxv. Verses 14—30.  
Parable of the talents.

Lesson 40. Matt. Chap. xxv. Verses 31—46.  
The last judgment.

## PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

In some cities where the Selected Scripture Lessons have been introduced, it has been found important to have public examination on them. These examinations have been generally conducted with the utmost simplicity. On these occasions, the managers of the schools have endeavoured to avoid all parade and distinctions among the scholars. They have usually taken their Schools into the Church, and have seated them in front of the pulpit or in the galleries. They have arranged them in six, eight or ten divisions; and to each division a teacher has been assigned to take the charge of them. The questions have been asked by the pastor from the pulpit, and at the close of the exercise, he has delivered a short address. To keep up the attention of the pupils, and to give variety to the exercises, two or three appropriate hymns have been sung in the course of the examination. On occasions of this kind, churches have been thronged. The audience have been astonished to see how well the pupils have understood what they had committed to memory, and with what promptness and animation they have answered the questions. Some people have been known to leave the church with a more improved spirit of prayer for the rising generation.

on, and with a more powerful impression  
 the utility of Sunday Schools, than they had  
 eviously had.—Some parents, who had been  
 miss in sending their children to the schools,  
 ve received a new impulse, and have been  
 ulty of no more such remissness. Others,  
 ishing their children to share in the benefits  
 such instructions, have come and voluntarily  
 fered them to become members of the school.  
 he impression which these occasions have  
 niformly made upon the public mind, has  
 een highly salutary and important. This  
 ractice is, therefore, recommended, to all  
 hose who adopt the Selected Lessons.

## QUESTIONS

ON

## SACRED GEOGRAPHY.

Pupils who study the "Selected Scripture Lessons" should be familiar with the following questions. They can easily answer them, after having examined the Map of Palestine, at the end of this book.

How is Palestine bounded?

What are its three chief divisions?

*Answer.* Galilee, Samaria, and Judea.

Where is the wilderness of Judea?

Where is the Dead Sea situated?

Into what sea does the Brook Kedron empty?

In which of the divisions of Palestine is Jerusalem?

Which way is Bethlehem from Jerusalem?

Where is Mount Calvary situated?

In what part of Judea are Bethany and Bethphage?

What course does the river Jordan run?

Where does it empty?

which side of it is Bethabara?  
 Ioh way is the Mount of Olives from Jerusalem?

which side of Jordan is Jericho situated?  
 at course is Ephraim from Jericho?

what part of Palestine is Judea?  
 which course is Emmaus from Jerusalem?  
 what is the middle division of Palestine?

*Answer.* Samaria.

what river are Salem and Enon situated?  
 where is Mount Gerazim?

at course is Sychar from it?

which side of Palestine is the Mediterranean Sea?

where is the town Samaria situated?

what is the northern division of Palestine?

what river passes through the sea of Galilee  
 or Genesareth?

which side of it is Decapolis?

where is the country of the Gadarenes situated?

what part of Galilee is Cesarea Philippi?

where is the land of Genesaret situated?

at course is Chorazin from it?

what shore is Sidon?

what shore is Sarepta?

what part of Galilee is Cana?

at town is situated directly south of it?

what part of Galilee is the Mount of Trans-  
 figuration or Tabor?

at course from this mount is Nain situated?

at sea is near Tiberias?

What two towns are situated at the north west  
part of this sea?  
On what shore is Tyre situated?

### A SHORT ADDRESS TO TEACHERS.

To explain divine truth to your respective classes, and to apply it to their consciences, is a responsible undertaking. On that sacred duty in which you are engaged in it, you are forming their characters for a boundless existence. Every neglect of which you are guilty, and every self-denial which you make for them will be told, when you and their remains shall be mingling with the ashes of the dead. Yet heaven or hell will resound for ever with the rehearsal of your labours. You have, perhaps, entered into a covenant to live no more for yourselves, but to "Him who died for you and risen again." You have promised that your thoughts, time, talents, and acquisitions, should be devoted to God. If so, you cannot be deficient in punctuality, and in instructing and conversing with your pupils, without incurring guilt. You are under obligations to teach them the revealed will of God, and their immediate duty to love him—to exhibit to them their characters as ruined sinners—to direct them to Jesus, as "the Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world"—and to do



show to them the scenes of the day of judgment and eternity. It is your duty to visit them and pray with them, and to have personal conversation with them respecting the concerns of their souls. When you perform this duty it should be with a melting and pleading heart. You should let them see that your lives are a comment upon these portions of Scripture which they commit to memory. If they find that you are punctual in the discharge of the duties of your office—they see that you have a love for souls, and that you regard every moment which you spend with them as being unspeakably precious—and if they behold in you a tender anxiety that their minds be illuminated by the sacred Scriptures, they will be encouraged in a course of fidelity and usefulness. The work in which you are engaged seems to be destined by the Providence of God, to be a prominent instrument in revolutionizing the world. It will, probably, in the course of a few years, give such a moral elevation to our nation as she has never before experienced.

The system of instruction, by Selected portions of Scripture, will, in a short time, give many a pupil a more thorough acquaintance with divine truth than is now possessed by his parents: Yes, you have numerous and powerful inducements to be faithful. The feelings, prayers, and exertions of Christendom have never been so much enlisted in re-

lation to the cause of Sunday Schools as at the present time. Hopeful conversions among teachers and pupils, are multiplying in all parts of the world. God has placed his own seal upon this cause; and he seems determined to make it a powerful auxiliary in introducing the millennial day. Persevere in your work, then, with renewed vigour, zeal, and humility.

THE END.

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